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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,195.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

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SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander W. B. Mathews, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th March 1872, at 2 P.M.

	March 1872.		March 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	9	Leave Tuticorin	17
„ Rutnagherry	10	„ Colombo	18
„ Vingorla	10	„ Galle	19
„ Carwar	11	„ Negapatam	22
„ Mangalore	12	„ Madras	25
„ Cannanore	13	„ Coconada	27
„ Tellicherry	13	„ Vizagapatam	28
„ Calicut	14	„ Bimlipatam	28
„ Beypore	14	„ Gopaulpore	29
„ Cochin	15	„ False Point	30
„ Alleppey	16	Arrive CALCUTTA	31

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st March 1872, at noon.

	March 1872.		March 1872
Leave BOMBAY	1	Leave BUSSORAH	20
„ Kurrachee	5	Arrive Fao	20
Arrive Guadur	6	„ Bushire	22
„ Muscat	8	„ Linga	27
„ Bunder Abbas	10	„ Bunder Abbas	29
„ Linga	12	„ Muscat	31
„ Bushire	14		April.
„ Fao	16	„ Guadur	2
Arrive BUSSORAH	17	Leave Kurrachee	5
		Arrive BOMBAY	8

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th March, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

ADRIATICO ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to PARIS, by Steamers of the above Company, from Alexandria to Brindisi, thence per Rail via the Mont Cenis Tunnel to Paris,—making the total cost to Paris

Per P. & O. Steamer.		Per Canal Steamer.	
To SUEZ	Rs. 500	To SUEZ	Rs. 350
EGYPTIAN TRANSIT	30	EGYPTIAN TRANSIT	30
ALEXANDRIA to PARIS.	170	ALEXANDRIA to PARIS.	170
	Rs. 700		Rs. 550

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines.	3rd Class. Without Food.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st April 1872.
PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The Imperial Mail Steamers URANUS, 3,308 Tons, 400 H.P., and AURORA, 3,3[illegible]8 Tons, 450 H.P., which have excellent accommodation for a large number of Passengers, and carry Doctors and Stewardesses will leave Bombay on or about the 10th March and 10th April respectively, and Steamer SULINA, about the 10th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19 0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14 6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class .... £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half-Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O Co. :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 12th February 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 4th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain N. Roskell, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 12th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 9th March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The s s INDIA will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 1st March 1872, at 2 P.M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 P.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 28th February 1872.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer NORTH TYNE, 1,209 Tons, 120 Horse Power, built in 1870, and classed 90 A1 in Lloyd's, will be despatched EARLY in MARCH.

Rates of Passage Money.

To Venice or Trieste	£ 45
To Suez	„ 30
To Port Said	„ 32

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1,519 Tons, 140 Horse Power, classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's, built in 1871 specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck, and having accommodation for Twenty Passengers, will be despatched about the END of MARCH.

Rates of Passage Money.

To Liverpool	£ 50
To Suez	„ 30
To Malta	„ 40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steam-ship REDEWATER, 1,429 Tons, 140 Horse Power, 800 effective, classed A 1, 100, at Lloyds, W. Richards, Commander.

This fine Steamer, built expressly for the East India and China trade, having very superior accommodation for Thirty Passengers and with a Doctor on board, will be despatched about the 15th MARCH.

Rates of Passage Money.

1st Class to Liverpool	£ 50
1st Class to Suez	„ 30
1st Class to Malta	„ 40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via SUEZ CANAL.)

To be despatched this Month.

THE fine new s.s. RED GAUNTLET, Captain Mann, 1,429 Tons, Classed 100 A 1, 900 Horse Power effective, will be despatched as above. This Vessel is fitted with superior accommodation for Passengers, embracing the most recent appliances likely to conduce to their comfort. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th February 1872.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Fine full-powered Screw Steamer CALEDON, 1,183 Tons Register, classed 90 years A 1 at Lloyd's, is intended to be despatched on the 7th March.

This fine Steamer, built expressly for the Eastern Trade, has excellent accommodation for first Cabin Passengers, being fitted with all modern improvements.

Fares :

To LIVERPOOL	£45
„ SUEZ	£30
„ MALTA	£35

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be obtained on board.

For Passage ONLY apply to

BLAY & MACKINTOSH.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To be despatched on 12th March.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD & Co.'s New and Powerful Steamship HUTTON, 2,340 tons, J. S. Castle, Commander, late of the P. and O. Service. This fine Steamer has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description, with Cabins on deck, and is fitted with Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money :

1st CLASS to SUEZ	£30
Ditto to LIVERPOOL	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL

(To follow the Orlando.)

The Fine New Steamer

VIRAGO,

1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (Nom.), will be despatched on the 20th MARCH,

HAS excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
To LIVERPOOL	„ 500

To be followed by the undermentioned new first class Steamers :—

Erato	1482 tons,	to sail 21st March.
Como	1500 „	„ 25th „
Palermo	1500 „	„ 7th April.
Urbino	1535 „	„ 14th „
Othello	3000 „	„ 15th May.

And other Steamers.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

FARES:

FIRST CLASS	£45
SECOND CLASS	£28

Children under 10—Half Fare
Ditto 3—Free

Exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Towels, &c.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

About April 10th, "CELLA," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P. .... Commander.

About April 15th, "EUROPEAN" 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., Abrams, Commander.

These magnificent Full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up with Spacious Saloon, roomy Cabins, and every comfort. Each Steamer will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Note.—For the convenience of intending Passengers residing Up-country, heavy baggage may be sent to us, and will be shipped FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS via BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and CO.,
BOMBAY.

Correspondents.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS'S PALE ALE, ex Steamer ORLANDO, bottled by CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., in Casks of Three Dozen Quarts and Six Dozen Pints.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at No. 3, Church Lane,—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell	at Rs. 25 per Dozen.
Do. Carbonell & Co	„ 30 „
Do. J. Sandback & Son's	„ 24 „
Do. Wauchope, Moodie, & Hope's	„ 24 „
Do. M. P. Guimareus & Son's	„ 20 „
Do. do. old pale dry	„ 28 „
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils......Pts.	„ 21 „
Do. do. ......Qts.	„ 42 „
Do. do. Magnums	„ 82 „
Do. Arthur H Browning's..Qts.	„ 20 „
BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s superior...Qts.	„ 24 „
Do. Boutelleau & Co. 3 Daggers	„ 16 „
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. St. Julien	„ 13 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

TENDERS will be received by the ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, up to the 9th instant, for REPAIRING and KEEPING in REPAIR CERTAIN ROADS, STREETS, &c.

Specification, Form of Contract, &c., &c., can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Acting Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Acting Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 1st March 1872.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	
Trollope's Bramleys of Bishops' Folly	3	4
Transactions of Social Science Association at Leeds, 1871	7	8
Six Months Hence	3	4
Carlyle's Hero Worship, cheap edn.	1	4
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The Queer Things of the Service	1	8
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The Chamelion, No. 1	3	0
Via Dolorosa, by Dr. Macdowell, author of "Parisiana"	4	0
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——— Technical Arithmetic and Mensuration	2	4
Flowers and Gardens :—Notes on Plant Beauty	3	4
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Schellen on Spectrum Analysis. Numerous woodcuts and colored plates	17	8
Shelley's Poetical Works. Cheap edition	1	8
Aveling's Carpentry and Joinery	1	8
Deschamel's Natural Philosophy. Pt. 3	3	0
Staveley on Outpost Duty	1	0
The Book of Parliamentary Anecdote	3	4
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Hogarth's Five Days' Peregrination by Land and Water, 1732, illustrated	3	12
Ancient Classics for English Readers—Pliny's Letters	1	8
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Punch. New edition, 1840-1	10	0
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Curiosities of Entomology, coloured plates	3	4
Regulations for Training of Troops for Field Service	1	4
Huxley's Anatomy of Vertebrate Animals	7	8
Balfour Stewart on Heat	4	12
Power's Hand-book about Books	5	8
Earle's Philology of the English Tongue	4	0
Lord's Shifts and Expedients of Camp Life	23	4

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WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER and OPTICIAN,

By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA,

In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

SOLE AGENT in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. Menist, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	20 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from	10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Branch—SIMLA.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, and is especially adapted for children.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.

Quite harmless to animals, but effectually destroys every species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY commenced Business as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

FRAMJEE D. WADIA & Co.

Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th February 1872.

NOTICE.—PHOTOGRAPHS, Carte-de-Visite size of the late EARL MAYO, and his ASSASSIN, SHERE ALLI, for SALE by BOURNE and SHEPHERD.—Price, Rs. 1 per Copy. Also, Carte Photographs of H. M. THE KING OF SIAM.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

JUST PUBLISHED,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

NOW READY AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, AND AT Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.'s.

THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH.

A REVIEW AND COMMENTARY.

By Captain W. A. BAKER, R.E.

PRICE ANNAS 8.

IMPORTANT TO THE PROPRIETORS OF GINNING FACTORIES AND OTHERS.

OWING to the activity in the IRON TRADE in England, it is very difficult to obtain MACHINERY, and the Undersigned therefore suggest to parties requiring Ginning Machinery for the next season, the advisability of REGISTERING their ORDERS without delay to avoid disappointment in delivery.

Estimates for all kinds of Machinery furnished on application.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1872.

20 PER CENT. PRICE REDUCED.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF FLOWER, PLANT, AND FRUIT TREES OF ALL KINDS.

NOTICE.—Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to profit the magnificent collection of PLANTS for ornamenting Gardens and embellishing apartments imported from Africa by Messrs. Martin & Co., are respectfully informed that Mr. Martin will leave Bombay on 5th March. The Plants are on Sale at Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through SAND in any position and to any depth. This Machine is guaranteed to do double the work at half the cost of any Sand Pump. For periodically cleaning out old Wells, which have become foul or silted up, it is particularly adapted to.

Price of each Machine, complete, Rs. 100 (One Hundred).

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,
Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—The Undersigned are prepared to receive TENDERS for the BUILDINGS of a SPINNING MILL to be erected at BHOWNUGGER.

Plans will be shown, and printed copies of Specifications, Conditions of Contract, and Form of Tender furnished to applicants on payment of Rupees Five.

Every Tender should accompany a sum of Rupees One Thousand to be deposited with the Undersigned, and for which a Receipt shall be duly granted.

The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers,
Bhownugger Mills and Press Company, Limited.

ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—The FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at our Office, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 1st March 1872, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business, viz. :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1871.
2. To declare a Dividend for the last half year.
3. To appoint two Directors in room of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th February 1872.

N B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 23rd FEBRUARY to 1st MARCH 1872 (both days inclusive).

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the Services of a STEAM VESSEL, or a SAILING VESSEL, of 1,200 Tons, to be towed by a Steamer, for the CONVEYANCE HENCE to KURRACHEE, and to be there discharged, of a BATTERY of EUROPEAN FIELD ARTILLERY with HORSES. The Vessel taken up to be ready to leave this so soon as coaled, stored, and provisioned. The Provisions, with the exception of those for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, will be supplied by Government.

2. Parties tendering Steamers should specify the rates at which they are prepared to perform the above duty with and without Coal.

3. For further particulars apply to the Agent for Transports.

4. The expense attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charter-parties as well as Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owner, Agents, or Masters tendering.

5. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 16th February 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of LINSEED OIL required by this Company during the current year, estimated at 3,500 gallons of raw, and 7,000 gallons of boiled Oil, to be delivered as ordered from time to time.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Linseed Oils," and which must specify the rate per imperial gallon, delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of March 1872.

A small sample must accompany each Tender.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find Security amounting to 10 per cent upon the estimated total amount of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Acting Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 28th February 1872.

FOR SALE.—Under instructions received from the ATTORNIES to the EXECUTORS of the late Mr. D. DUNBAR, the Undersigned is prepared to receive OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the following PROPERTIES, situated in the Dharwar and Canara Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency :—

1. At DHARWAR—Bungalow with Outhouses and Compound, within the Civil Lines.
2. At GUDDUCK—A large Ginning House or Godown.
3. At BUNKAPORE—A Bungalow and Cotton Ginning House, together with lease of about 100 acres Grass Land, within the old Fort Walls.
4. At HOOBLEE—A large and substantially built Godown, with Bungalow, Outhouses, and Land attached.
5. At TUDDRY—A large Wooden Building, formerly used as a Screw House. Old Screws and Sundries will also be sold with the above.
6. At CARWAR—Valuable Building Sites.

Terms of Sale to be had on application.

PATRICK CHRYSTAL,
Manager, Carwar Company, Limited,
Agents to Attornies of the late D. Dunbar.

Carwar, February, 1872.

WILLS' BRISTOL TOBACCO,

JUST RECEIVED.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Birds Eye, in ½ lb. Tins	2 0	2 4
Virginia Returns „	2 0	2 4
Latakia „	2 0	2 4

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

FINEST NORMANDY PIPPINS,

JUST RECEIVED PER SUEZ CANAL.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
In Baskets of 9 lbs.	3 8	4 0
Per single pound	1 0	1 2

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

To one pound of the Pippins, put one quart of water and six ounces of sugar ; let them simmer gently for three hours, or more should they not be perfectly tender. A few strips of fresh lemon-peel, and a very few cloves are by some persons considered agreeable additions to the syrup ; others add sometimes a little claret or port wine whilst they are stewing.

J. HUDSON WATSON & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

PURE WATER.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTER.

The only Filter that will purify water

Constantly and Abundantly.

No. 1, Rs. 20 ; No. 2, Rs. 28 ; No. 3, Rs. 38.

No. 1 with Wicker covering for Travellers, Rs. 22.

A discount of 10 per cent, Cash with Order.

A Pamphlet, descriptive of the discovery, with numerous Testimonials from the highest authorities, post-free on application. The Undersigned will be glad to send the above Filter on trial, to be returned if not approved.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

REAL IRISH LINEN TABLE DAMASK.

A large Consignment of the above, just received, as follows :—

LINEN DAMASK NAPKINS.

Size.			
5-8 by 5-8	from Rs. 5-8	to Rs. 10-0	per Dozen.
5-8 by 3-4	„ 7-0	to 9-0	„
3-4 by 3-4	„ 6-0	to 15-0	„
3-4 by 7-8	„ 8-8	to 12-8	„
7-8 by 7-8	„ 8-0	to 17-0	„

REAL IRISH LINEN DAMASK CLOTHS.

Size.			
8-4 by 8-4	from Rs. 7-0	to Rs. 12-0	each.
10-4 by 10-4	„ 12-8	to 15-0	„
10-4 by 14-4	„ 16-0	to 26-0	„
10-4 by 16-4	„ 18-0	to 28-0	„
10-4 by 20-4	„ 18-8	to 40-0	„
10-4 by 24-4	„ 25-8	to 55-0	„
10-4 by 28-4	„ 40-0	to 50-0	„
10-4 by 32-4	„ 32-0	to 48-0	„
10-4 by 36-4	„	75-0	„
10-4 by 40-4	„	50-0	„
12-4 by 40-4	„	120-0	„

Communion Linen Cloths and Napkins with Ecclesiastical designs, &c.

Masonic Damask Cloths and Napkins with emblems of the Craft, &c.

Linen Damask, 2 yards wide, in a variety of patterns, with fancy borders, from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 4-8 per yard.

22 inch Linen Slip Cloth, from As. 12 to Rs. 2-4 per yard.

Also, a lot of French Damasks, by the yard, with Napkins to match.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.,

9 & 10 CHURCH GATE STREET, and 21 & 22 RAMPART ROW,

(Late of Hummum Street,)

BOMBAY.

STETSON'S PATENT RUBBER STAMPS.

THE BEST HAND STAMP IN THE WORLD.

INDISPENSABLE FOR OFFICE USE.

ALL BUSINESS MEN SHOULD USE THEM.

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.

MADE TO ORDER IN A FEW HOURS.

FIFTY CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED.

SOUNDY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
STETSON'S PATENT RUBBER STAMPS,
BOMBAY.

VIRGINIAN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO "TALISMAN" brand, can be had retail at Messrs. KEMP & Co.'s here ; also at their Poona Branch.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent of G. Campbell & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1872.

COWASJEE JEHANGEER STATUE FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above FUND are requested to send in the amount of their CONTRIBUTIONS to the NEW BANK of BOMBAY.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretary, C. J. S. Fund.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

NOTICE.—AITKEN'S BEER in prime condition, PINTS as well as QUARTS, can be had in retail quantities from Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Mr. JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE, Mr. BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, Messrs. MUNCHERJEE and EDULJEE BAZONJEE, Messrs. SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS & Co., and Messrs. HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE SONS & Co.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" BEER.

THE NOVEMBER SHIPMENT from the Clyde is COMING by Messrs. Smith's Clipper CITY OF LONDON.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 22nd January 1872.

The subjoined extract of letter from Mr. Aitken to me, received in Liverpool on 4th ultimo, is published for the information of Consumers, as well as for that of Retail Dealers :—

"I am happy to say I have got most flattering accounts of this "season's bottling, from some of the nearer markets, where it has "already been sold in excellent condition, and I look for you "having fine quality to dispose of when you get out."

(True Extract.) J. B.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS, LIKEWISE TO THE TOBACCO TRADE.

MESSRS. Geo CAMPBELL & Co. (whose Agency for Western India the Subscriber has recently undertaken) are freely admitted in Liverpool to be one of the most extensive if not indeed now *the largest* exporters of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco. A reference to "Melbourne Prices Current" will show that since their name first appeared there, scarce five years ago, their "Raven" brand has steadily gained ground in the estimation of the Trade, and now tops the market.

Messrs. G. C. & Co. have only comparatively lately given much attention to India, but the marked favour with which their Manufacture has been received on the Bengal side, has induced them not only to increase their shipments to Calcutta, but likewise to institute a regular trade in Tobacco to this port on a scale which it is believed has not been attempted by any other exporting Firm.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 29th January 1872.

Geo. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,

19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business :—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine, Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furlough, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and sales effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

CONSIGNMENTS

Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.

J. L. MADDEN,
Manager.

156, Leadenhall Street, }
23, Regent Street, } LONDON.
10, North John Street, LIVERPOOL.

RICHARDSON and CO.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,

NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

G'S LINIMENT,

An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP and Co.

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,

STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, which has been selected from the best Manufacturers, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be equalled at the price.

He respectfully INVITES his CONSTITUENTS, and the PUBLIC in general, to judge for themselves of the above facts :—

Superfine West of England Black and Blue Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
West of England Tweeds and Silk Mixed Trouserings.

UNIFORMS MADE ACCORDING TO THE NEWEST REGULATION.

Gold and Silver Ornaments, Staff Corps, and Infantry Belts, &c.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEEDS, CLEARING OFF AT COST PRICE.

Fancy Tweed Coat, double Breasted Coat, and Trousers	...Rs. 20
Fancy Tweed, superior quality ditto ditto ditto	... „ 26
Fancy Silk Mixed ditto ditto ditto	... „ 30
Coloured Cotton Washing Drills ditto ditto ditto	... „ 16

Fancy Highland Suits for Boys, Stuart Tartan.

Macduff, Macdonald, and the 42nd Tartan, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45.

Wedding Orders promptly executed in first-class style.

Overland Outfits made up on the shortest Notice.

Regtl. Helmet Hats, English-made Shirts, Collar, and Hosiery of every description.

Solid Leather Trunks, Hat Boxes, Rail Rugs, Coupling Straps, and Tweed Caps.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

Mrs. LAKE

BEGS to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just received OVERLAND, per P. and O. Company's Steamers DELHI, DECCAN, BANGALORE, and BARODA, a large, fashionable, and Choice selection of MILLINERY, &c., for the Season.

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS and HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

LADIES' RIDING HATS, BLACK and COLOURED VELVETS.

CHILDREN'S HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

Handsome Silk, and Satin EVENING DRESSES.

Black, White, and Colored Silk, and Satin DRESSES.

FRENCH PRINTS, CAMBRICS, PERCALES, BRILLIANTS, PIQUES, LAWNS, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, GRENADINES, LINSEYS, SATEEN, SERGE, MERINOS, TWEEDS, LUSTRES, TWILL, and MUSLINS.

THE "DOLLY VARDEN," POLONAISE in Silk, Grenadine, and Muslin.

THE "DOLLY VARDEN," CRINOLINES.

PLAITED CHIGNONS, FRIZETTES, BUNCHES of CURLS, &c., &c.

ELEGANT BALL DRESSES, FANS, HANDKERCHIEFS.

FLOUNCED MUSLIN SKIRTS.

White and Coloured WREATHS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, and RIBBONS in great variety.

MANTLES and JACQUETTES in great variety.

Black and White Lace, and Muslin BODICES, CAMISOLES.

Lace COLLARETTES, and SLEEVES.—THE NEW DUCHESS LACE SETS.

LADIES' UNDER LINEN, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,

REPLETE WITH EVERY REQUISITE.

GLOVES for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN.

PRICE LISTS OF ALL GOODS IN STOCK SENT ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED OVERLAND.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Ladies at Outstations requiring DRESSES or RIDING HABITS made to order, are particularly requested to send by Bhangy post a tight-fitting high BODICE as a guide to size ; also length of skirt in front, in inches ; size round waist, in inches ; length of arm, in inches,—which will insure a good fitting Dress or Habit.

TELEGRAMS.

Orders by TELEGRAPH for BALL DRESSES or other GOODS, when accompanied by a reference for payment in Bombay, will receive immediate and careful attention.

MEASUREMENTS REQUISITE by TELEGRAPH—Ladies' height, size round shoulders, and waist in inches ; length of skirt in front.

TERMS CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for payment in BOMBAY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. can now supply PETIT MEDOC, ex Steamer ORLANDO, at Rs. 10-8 per dozen quarts. A liberal DISCOUNT allowed to the Trade.

Dean Lane, Bombay, 13th February 1872.

FALKIRK BEER.—Supplies can be had in retail quantities through Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Poona Establishment.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent of James Aitken & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1872.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the Quality and Purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (dry), Rs. 32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen single, Magnums, and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. 32, 34, and * 39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34, and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, After-dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27 per dozen.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion).
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 36 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS.—LORD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS.—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.
Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE and COMPANY,
CALCUTTA and BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
BASS'S PALE ALE BOTTLERS,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO H.M. THE QUEEN, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB. THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB. THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB. THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.

LONDON HOUSES	{ 44, Mark Lane, E.C. 20, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Place du Champ du Mars.
CALCUTTA HOUSE	10, Hare Street.
BOMBAY HOUSE	Dean Lane.

C. P. & Co. have pleasure in submitting a revised abstract of their well-known Brands.

Full particulars and detailed descriptive Price Lists to be obtained at their Offices.

DRY CHAMPAGNES— Rs. 42*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 32*.
Ditto MAGNUMS— Rs. 84.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*.
SHERRIES—Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 38.
PORTS— Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.
HAUT SAUTERNES— Rs. 23*.
BREAKFAST CLARETS— Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8.
DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*.
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*.
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON— Rs. 21.
NUITS— Rs. 26. CHABLIS— Rs. 26*.
BRAUNBERGER— Rs. 25-8*. FORSTER TRAMINER Rs. 34.
JOHANNISBERGER—Rs. 42*. RUDESHEIMER— Rs. 27*.
MARCOBRUNNER— Rs. 34. HOCHHEIMER— Rs. 24*.
STEIN WEIN— Rs. 20.
COGNAC— Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33.
WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8. RUM—Rs. 22-8.
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8. GENEVA—Rs. 19
LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*. BITTERS—Rs. 20.
MARSALA—Rs. 16. MADEIRA—Rs. 36.

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for tropical consumption—from dry to very dry,—nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints*.

TERMS.

Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded : liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

AITKEN'S BOTTLED PALE ALE.

NOTICE.—Casks and Cases of Quarts or Pints direct from Falkirk can be delivered in Allahabad and the North-West more expeditiously, and as far as Jubbulpore more economically, via Bombay than via Calcutta.

JAMES BOGIE, Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 17th February 1872.

GIESLER'S and PERRIER JOUET'S FINEST CHAMPAGNE,
LIVINGSTON and NIVEN'S PALE DRY SHERRY,
At Reduced Prices to close a Consignment.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

Messrs. Livingston and Niven's SHERRY, in one Dozen Cases	at Rs. 20 per Case.
Do. in Quarter Casks, of about 27 Galls.	at Rs. 220 per Cask.
Perrier Jouet & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE	at Rs. 35 per Doz.
Giesler & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE	at Rs. 36 per Doz.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" PALE ALE.

TRADE A MARK

REGISTERED.

MESSRS. JAMES AITKEN & Co., having increased their supplies to the Bombay Market, desire to draw the attention of Dealers and the Public to the fact that all their shipments in Bottles are now bottled by themselves, and are forwarded direct from their Brewery.

Having had a lengthened experience, practically derived from extensive shipments, they prepare their liquors with the utmost care to suit a tropical climate, and as they are both Brewers and Bottlers, their shipments may be relied on as being perfectly free from all adulteration. Supplies can be had from all respectable Shopkeepers at Outstations as well as in Bombay.

JAMES BOGIE,
Agent of Messrs. Aitken & Co.

N. B.—

The Corks are branded | JAS. AITKEN & Co., Falkirk Brewery. |

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE, specially prepared for India.

CREAMING BOWN	Rs. 37 per doz. qts.
EXTRA DRY SILLERY	„ 36 „ „ „
Do. ditto	„ 38 „ 2 „ pts.
THERCELIN'S CHAMPAGNES, most excellent pure Wines.	
VERZENAY	Rs. 34 per doz. qts.
SILLERY	„ 28 „ „ „
SPARKLING MOSELLE, BRAUENBERGER	„ 32 „ „ „
Do. ditto ditto.	„ 36 „ 2 „ pts.
Do. HOCK, superior	„ 30 „ „ qts.
Do. ditto	„ 34 „ 2 „ pts.

Also, now landing OCEAN, from Bordeaux :—

COTES TROUSAC CLARET	at Rs. 10 per doz.
This Wine cannot be equalled at the price in Bombay.	
ST. JULIEN, superior	at Rs. 12 per doz.
HAUT ST. ESTEPHE	at „ 12 „

BASS'S PALE ALE, bottled by PURT of London, in casks and cases.

CHLORALUM, the NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT, both in Powder and Liquid. The Undersigned are prepared to enter into Contracts for the SUPPLY of this most useful DISINFECTANT to Municipal ties or other large Consumers.

The Chloralum Review, and copy of various Notices in the London Journals forwarded on application.

R. L. SOUTHERN & Co.,
Forbes Street.

AITKEN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

REGISTERED

TRADE A MARK

The adulteration of BEER being now practised to a very great extent,

MESSRS. JAMES AITKEN & Co.,
("THE BREWERY," FALKIRK,)

think it necessary to caution purchasers of their Brand from buying any Bottled Beer, whether with or without their well known ticket, unless the Cork be secured by the

PATENT CAPSULE,

OF WHICH THEY HAVE NOW FOR SOME TIME BEEN MAKING USE.

J. A. & Co., with the view of still more effectually securing the purity of their brew, desire also to draw attention to the fact that the Corks used in the bottling of their Beer are all BRANDED.

Supplies can be had regularly from all respectable Shopkeepers in Bombay and at Outstations.

N. B.—The patent Capsule bears the red A, the trade mark of JAS. AITKEN & Co.,

WHOLESALE AGENT FOR WESTERN INDIA,
JAMES BOGIE, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MANY buyers for Mofussil Press shares. Other shares firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ℔ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4·0 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	716½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do of 2nd Res. Issue	196½
15,259	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	255
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
37,030	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	88
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,450
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	770
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	860

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	226 nl.
......	£20	100·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co.	1,410
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,180
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,500
100	5,0·0	all		Bombay	2,600
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	855
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	270
750	2,000	all		Dhurumsey Spinning	2,475
750	2,000	all	250p.s	Great Eastern	1,800
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,045
990	1,0·0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	925
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,525
690	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	1,7·0

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,240
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	870
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	340
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,200
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,125
200	500	all	53½do.	Do New	510
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	800
500	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,200
350	2,000	all	200 s	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co.	9,700
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,080
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co.	875
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,275
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,100
200	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,000
2,000	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	632½
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,300
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,10)
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co.	1,010

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,100
50,000	50	all	4½ p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	30
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	400 to 415
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
......	95	19½		Do. China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......				East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

...... | 5,200 | 2,400 | Nov. '66 | Back Bay Co ... ... | 8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 15/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0 5/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	98¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	217

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110 to 110½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent, of 1872	101¾ to 101½
Four per cent	99¼ to 99½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	110
Do. Do. Market Rate	110
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	8)
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	88
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond.	58

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6¾
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	106
Gold Leaf	16-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-8-6 to 16-9
AustralianGold ... 100 touch	16-7
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 24th Feb. 1872.

Open 349½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	51,431	3	2
Merchandize	103,008	14	5
Earth Trains	1,082	0	0
Electric Telegraph	773	0	0
Total Rs.	1,56,295	1	7

Corresponding week in February 1871.

Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	43,421	10	1
Merchandize	67,542	8	3
Electric Telegraph	480	4	0
Total Rs.	1,11,444	6	4
Increase	44,850	11	3

SALES AND PURCHASES.

THE undermentioned sales are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

		inch	yds.	lbs.	Rs. A. P.
500	pieces Grey Shirtings	40	39	6	4 7 3
500	" " "	40	39	6	4 6 0
500	" " "	40	39	7	4 13 0
500	" " "	40	39	8½	5 9 6
250	" " "	50	39	10	7 5 6
500	" " "	50	39	10	7 6 6
500	" " "	45	39	8	5 10 0
200	" White Mulls (B.G.)	45	39		2 12 6
200	" " "	45	39		2 12 6
2,500	" " "	45	39		2 12 6
200	" " "	40	39		2 8 0
2,100	" Tanjibs	30	20		1 12 0
2,700	" Jacconets (No16/25)	40	21		Rs. 3 11 0 to 3 0 0
1,600	" " "	40	21		2 12 0 to 4 0 0
500	" Orange "	40	21		9 13 0
500	" " "	42	21		3 2 0
500	" Dyed "	40	21		3 2 0
160	" W.G. Prints	33	24		4 8 6

COTTON.

125	candies New Barsee (ready)	Rs. 265
250	" " " "	" 265-66
50	" " Oomrawuttee	" 266
50	" " Dhollera (27th May)	" 257
70	" " Broach M.G. (ready)	" 287-89
25	" " " "	" 287
25	" " Dhollera (16th May)	" 260
75	" " Ahmedabad (1 March)	" 258½
125	" Old Dhollera (without Sel.)	" 228
100	" New Akote (full-pressed)	" 270
25	" " Broach G.M. (ready)	" 288
25	" " " "	" 290
75	" " Oomrawuttee	" 266

YARNS.

28 bales Water No. 30, per lb ... ... As. 11¾ to 22

METALS.

100 cwts. Swedish Bar Iron, per cwt. ... ... Rs. 45

DAILY IMPORTS.—29TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Redewater (s), 33 hhds. and 7 crates earthenware, Soomar Bheema.

Hutton (s), 33 cases stout, P. Radcliffe & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Ada (s), 9 cases paper, Shuruffally Moosabhoy.

Caledon (s), 40 cases stout, Bolton & Co.

Hutton (s), 15 bottles quicksilver, Mathuradass Assaram ; 100 casks beer, James Bogie ; 78 cases sherry, and 27 cases port Buttonjee Buckham & Co.

Davercort, 25 cases papers, Bhayemeya Heptoola ; 40 rolls sheet-lead, Ramchunder Mahadave & Co.; 25 cases matches, Abdoola Jewakhan ; 8 cases glassware, Abdoolhusson Behimbhoy.

FROM GENOA.

India (s), 62 cases hock, Jules Siegfried.

DAILY EXPORTS.—29TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Prince Leopold, 500 bundles galls, Naronjee Dewjee ; 500 bundles galls, Megjee Lalljee ; 105 bales rags, Damoder Ookarda ; 15 bales hides, Nensee Gangjee.

Caledon, (s) 50 bales cotton, Dayall Ruttonsey ; 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 3 bales hides, Fazul Mahomed Duma ; 36 bales cotton, Khimjee Ramjee ; 33 cases ginger, F. Tyebjee and Co.

Redewater (s), 1,146 bags wheat, W. Nicol and Co. ; 493 bales cotton, Wallace and Co. ; 250 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co. ; 25 bales cotton, Bhagwandass Wagjee.

Thounderbolt, 500 bales cotton, Leggatt and Co. : 500 bundles galls, Cesjee Jatta.

Red Gauntlet (s), 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co. ; 20 bales cotton, Remington & Co. ; 1 bale cotton, N. J. Abram.

Dilston Castle (s), 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 2,500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 90 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

Harold (s), 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 3,500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Prince Patrick, 33 cases benjamin.

Austa, 81 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

Tagus (s), 350 bales cotton, Dulputbhoy Bhagoobhoy ; 100 bales cotton, Lalbhoy Dulputbhoy ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 80 bags coffee, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

Manila, 85 bales cotton, V. Ebram & Co.

Hutton (s), 22 bales cotton, Dayall Corjee ; 125 bales cotton, Hurjeevun Madowdass ; 200 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co. ; 1,000 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

Richmond (s), 500 bales cotton, Wallace & Co. ; 100 bales cotton Remington & Co. ; 600 bundles galls, Megjee Heerjee, 500 bundles galls, Megjee Jeewan.

FOR LONDON.

Malabar, 70 cases claret, W. Nicol & Co.

Hindostan (s), 100 cases olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz.

FOR MESSINA.

India (s), 5 packages coffee, and 1 package cardamoms, Pelly & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Simla, 750 packages linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Urano (s), 200 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck and Co. ; 600 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Urano (s), 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 25 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Nesservanjee Manockjee and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

City of Pekin, 100 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay and Co.

Thunderbolt, 700 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

Tim Whiffler, 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

Malabar, 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—29TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cass	£3 0s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d. do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 2s. 6d.
Overland Steamers		£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	H. M. S. Briton	Jago	Aden, Feb. 10.
	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, Feb. 26.
	Mozuffer	Nacoda	Singapore, Jan. 15.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Euphrates (s)	Hutcheson	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Dilston Castle, to Liverpool.

Steamer Harold, to Liverpool.

Steamer Redewater, to Liverpool.

Steamer Oorun, to Cutch Mandvee.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
26	A. M. Man-of-War	
	S. Saco	Galle.
	Daphne	Calcutta.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 29.

Rogerson, Veterinary Surgeon, R. A., on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Farquharson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Bhooj.

Harris, Captain, R. H. A., on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

Ballard, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Melbourne.

Davis, Lieutenant-Colonel, 37th Regiment, on leave, from Meean Meer.

Cochran, Captain, 37th Regiment, on leave, from Meean Meer.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 29.

Bonnor, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Nuggur.

Worgan, Colonel, Bombay Army, on duty, to Poona.

Woolcombe, C.B., Colonel, R. A., on leave, to Kirkee.

Star'land, Quartermaster, 15th Hussars, from leave, to Mhow.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 29.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt. W. B. Warner, Madras General List, Adjt. 4th Regt. Mad. Lt. Cav., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Col. C. V. Bowie, Royal (Ben.) Artillery, Agent for the Manufacture of Gun Carriages, Futtehgur, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer of the Royal (Bom.) Engineers is raised to increased pay from 1st Oct. 1871, vice Nasmyth, deceased :—Lt. Col. D. Thomson.

The undermentioned Medical Officers are brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces in this Presidency, from the 17th instant, the date of their arrival in Bombay :—

Staff Asst. Surg. A. H. Anthonisz, M.B., and O. F. Molloy.

The undermentioned Medical Officers are brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces serving in this Command, from the 17th instant, the date of their arrival at Bombay, to succeed Deputy Inspectors General M. W. Murphy and L. C. Stewart, on the termination of their tenure of office :—

Deputy Inspector Generals of Hospitals M. B. Gallwey, and R. J. O'Flaherty.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe from date of departure in April next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Col. J. T. Barr, S. C., Resident at Baroda, for one year.

Capt. A. R. Seton, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, Ex. Engr., Sattara, for two years.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. Ryan, Asst. Secy. to Govt. in the Political Dept., has been allowed by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India an extension of leave of absence for a further period of six months on medical certificate.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to act as Second Magistrate of Police in Bombay, vice Mr. C. P. Cooper, or until further orders.

The Hon. A. R. Scoble, Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for fifteen months, from the 4th proximo.

Mr. C. J. Mayhew, barrister-at-law, to act as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs during the absence of the Honourable Mr. Scoble on leave, or until further orders.

Under the provisions of section 3 of Act II. of 1869, the Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. Patton to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay.

Capt. F. P. Forteath and Lt. F. M. Hunter respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate at Aden on the 13th Feb. 1872, after office hours.

Under the provisions of section 3 of Act II. of 1869, the Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. E. Steele to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay.

Under Act XIII. of 1859, the Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. H. Todd, Magistrate F. P. in the Sattara district, to exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police by the said Act.

Messrs. Nana Morojee and Dosabhoy Framjee respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second Magistrate of Police, Bombay, on the 22nd inst., after office hours.

Under the provisions of section 19 of (Bombay) Act IV. of 1865, Mr. Rungrow Bheemajee, Acting Hoozoor Dep. Collr. and Magistrate F. P. at Alibagh, in the Colaba District, is appointed Supt. of the Sub. Jail established at that place.

Azum Wassudeo Wenktesh, Offg. Mahalkurry of Shirala, is invested with the powers of a Sub. Magistrate of the second class in the Sattara district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. E. Murphy to act as Supernumerary Assistant Collector of Poona on his being relieved of his present appointment of Acting Assistant Judge of Poona by Mr. Satyendranath Tagore.

Mr. W. B. Mulock, Acting First Asst. Collector of Tanna, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year under section 7, chapter 2 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code. He is also allowed subsidiary leave for ten days under section 11, chapter 3 of the same Code.

Mr. G. B. Ried to act as Second Assistant Collector of Khandeish.

Mr. Shunker Pandoorung, District Deputy Collector of Kuladghee, to be promoted to the fifth grade, and to be District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish, on being relieved of his duties as Acting Professor of Sanscrit, Deccan College.

Mr. Framjee Nasserwanjee to be Hoozoor Depy. Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur, on Mr. Shunker Pandoorung's assuming charge of his appointment of District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgeon J. G. Asher are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief from the date of his return to Bombay from furlough.

Surg. A. N. Hojel performed the duties of Ophthalmic Surgeon, Bombay, from 5th to 19th Jan. 1872, both days inclusive.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. Charles Walford, M.A., is appointed to act as Chaplain of Surat, when relieved from his present duties at the Cathedral.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office Head Quarters,

Poona, 28th February 1872.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—

8th Regt. N. I.—Major C. W. Wahab, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, during the absence of Lt. Col. Becher, or until further orders, dated 20th Feb. 1872.

Major S. Fellows, S. C., to officiate as Wing Officer in succession to Major Wahab, dated 20th Feb. 1872.

11th Regt. N. I.—Lt.-Col. T. Thatcher, 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer, to officiate as Comdt. during the absence of Lt.-Col Palin on furlough, or until further orders.

Major R. Mallaby, S. C., to officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer in succession to Lt.-Col. Thatcher.

16th Regt. N. I.—Lt.-Col. G. McB. B. Farquharson, 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer 20th N. I., to officiate as Comdt. during the absence of Col. Cahusac on furlough, or until further orders.

23rd Regt. N. I.—Lt.-Col. J. Bates, S. C., Offg. 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer 8th N. I., to officiate as Comdt. during the absence of Col. Whitehill on furlough, or until further orders.

The following medical arrangements are ordered :—

Asst. Surg. R. Caldecott is transferred from general duty to Poona Div., to general duty Mhow Div., travelling on duty at the public expense.

Asst. Surg. F. C. Barker, M.D., general duty, Mhow Div., is transferred to general duty, Presidency.

The exchange of Batteries between 2nd Capts. A. Harness, D. Bat. 9th Brig., and S. H. Desborough, K Bat. 14th Brig. R. A., announced in G. O. C. No. 739 of 1871, has been approved of by H. R. H. the Field Marshal C-in-C.

Staff Asst. Surgs. A. H. Anthonisz, M.B., and O. F. Molloy, recently arrived from England, are placed on general duty, Presidency Circle.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 99 of the 14th inst., the medical officers named therein will travel on duty at the public expense.

The undermentioned are reported to have qualified as first class Instructors in Gymnastics and Fencing :—

56th Foot.—Lance Sergt. Wm. Hughes, and Lance Corpl. R. Everard.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

R. H. A.—2nd Capt. and Bt. Major D. MacFarlan, Adjt. (F Brig.), from date of departure to England, overland, per troopship, to appear before a medical board.

R. A.—Major B. H. Pottinger (18th Brig.), Deputy Asst. Qr.-Mr. Genl., M.D., to Bombay, from 22nd Feb. to 22nd March 1872, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Lt. R. A. Montgomery (D Bat. 9th Brig.), from date of departure to Cashmere for 6 months, on private affairs.

Vet. Surg. G. Durrant (D Bat. 9th Brig.), from date of departure to Cashmere for 6 months, on private affairs.

39th Foot.—Capt. F. S. Hore, to England, per troop steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

11th Foot (1st Batn).—Ens. B. L. P. Reilly, to England, per troop steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Col. Sir W. H. R. Green, K.C.B., C.B., from 25th to 29th Feb. 1872, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

Barrack Dept.—Condr. A. Ashford, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Ordnance Dept.—Condr. M. Norton, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 19th February 1872.

Lt. W. H. McCausland, S. C., is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment as 2nd Wing Sub. 16th Regt. N. I., and is attached to the 2nd Regt. L. C.

Capt. H. S. Elton, S. C., from 'attached' to Acting 2nd Wing Sub 16th N. I.

The following removal is ordered :—

Surg. Major E. Dixon, from Dep. Inspr. Genl's Dept, Ceded Dist., to attached 2nd Light Cavalry.

The following orders are confirmed :—

By the Officer Comdg. 2nd N. I., appointing Lt. B. T. M. Gompertz, to officiate as Wing Officer from the 22nd Nov. to 1st Dec. 1871, inclusive, without prejudice to his duties as 1st Wing Sub., vice Lt.-Col. A. Jenkins, on leave.

By the Officer Comdg. Malabar and Canara, appointing Col. C. P. Molony, 25th N. I., to assume Comd. of the Garrison of Cannanore, vice Brig.-Genl. Selby, on a tour of inspection to Mangalore.

By the Officer Comdg. 6th N. I., appointing Capt. W. P. Dicken to officiate as Wing Officer, without prejudice to his duties as 1st Wing Sub., vice Major Bourne, proceeding on leave.

By the Officer Comdg. Trichinopoly, appointing Col. J. Kitson, as the next senior Officer, to the temporary Comd. of the Garrison of Trichinopoly, vice Brigr. Genl. Macintire, C. B., on a tour of inspection.

By the Officer Comdg. Southern Dist. appointing Lt. and Qr. Mr S. E. Rolland, 26th N. I., Station Staff Officer Trichinopoly, without prejudice to his other duties, during the absence of Major B. L. Foster, Offg. Brigade Major, on duty with the Brigr. Genl.

By the Officer Comdg. 12th N. I., appointing Capt. and Adjt. R. J. B. Simpson, to officiate as Wing Officer, without prejudice to his other duties, vice Major Gordon on sick certificate.

By the same, appointing Capt. R. T. Thorpe to officiate as Wing Officer without prejudice to his duties as 1st Wing Sub., vice Capt. Simpson, relieved.

Leave of absence :—

Brigade Staff.—Colonel G. Shakespear, S. C., Deputy Judge Advocate Southern District and Offg. Ceded and Northern Districts, privilege leave for 60 days from 1st April 1872, or date of departure.

Staff Corps.—Major C. V. Gordon, Wing Officer 12th N. I., from 26th Jan. 1872, for 30 days, preparatory to embarking for Europe on medical certificate.

Staff Corps—Capt. H. F. deLousada, 2nd Wing Sub. 11th N. I., from 18th to 24th Jan. 1872, inclusive, to enable him to join.

21st Foot.—Capt. J. Stevenson, 1st Batn., from 16th Feb. to 16th June 1872, Neilgherries, private affairs

44th Foot.—Lt. W. P. Kennedy, from 1st April 1872, for 6 months, Bombay, under the provisions of G. O. G. No. 482 of 1866.

Staff Corps.—Lt-Col. A. Drury, Wing Officer 34th L. I., from 26th Feb. 1872, or date of departure, for 30 days, preparatory to embarking for Europe on the furlough granted in G. O. G. 23rd Jan. 1872.

Cavalry General List.—Lt. W. B. Warner, Adjt. 4th L. C., from 13th Feb. 1872 or date of departure, Bombay, S. C., to appear before a medical board.

Ordnance Dept.—Sub-Condr. J. Dolan from 30th Jan. 1872 or date of departure, for six months, Neilgherries, S. C.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Mar. 4	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 8	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 1	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	" 12	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	" 12	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 18	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M.

The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails came into operation on the 19th February :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 Annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 7 P.M. :—

Monday	Feb.	26	Friday	July	26
"	Mar.	4	"	Aug.	2
"	"	11	"	"	9
"	"	18	"	"	16
"	"	25	"	"	23
"	Apr.	1	"	"	30
"	"	8	"	Sept.	6
"	"	15	"	"	13
"	"	22	"	"	20
"	"	29	"	"	30
"	May	6	Monday	Oct.	7
"	"	13	"	"	14
"	"	20	"	"	21
"	"	27	"	"	28
Friday	"	31	"	Nov.	4
"	Jun.	[illegible]	"	"	11
"	"	14	"	"	18
"	"	21	"	"	25
"	"	28	"	Dec.	2
"	July	5	"	"	9
"	"	12	"	"	16
"	"	19	"	"	23
			"	"	30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

NOTICE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year	Rs. 42 0 0
Half Year	" 24 0 0
Three Months	" 14 0 0
One Month	" 5 0 0
One Week	" 1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance.*

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget.* Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes,* specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy	" 0 4 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SWORNSBOURNE—CAUSTON—February 27th, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, M.A., assisted by the Rev. W. H. Harpur, John A. Swornsbourne, Head Master of the Diocesan High School, Bombay, to Eliza Jane, daughter of the late W. S. Causton, Esq., of Woodbridge, Suffolk.

DEATH.

GRANT—At No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, Prince Grant, Saddler and Harness Maker, aged 71 years, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRUCE—February 12th, at Toungoo, the wife of Captain E. A. Bruce, M.S.C., of a son.

CAREY—February 23rd, at Meean Meer, the wife of Lieutenant H. Le M. Carey, Irrigation Department, Punjab, of a son.

DOWELL—February 25th, at Seetapore, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Dowell, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

DUNCAN—February 20th, at Nagpore, the wife of Mr. Robert Roan Duncan, Accountant, Chief Commissioner's Office, of a son.

FRASER—January 27th, at Secunderabad, the wife of Colonel Fraser, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

VANSOMEREN—February 23rd, at Bangalore, the wife of Capt. G. J. VanSomeren, Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, of a daughter.

ROWLANDSON—February 20th, at Madras, the wife of Captain George Rowlandson, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATCHFORD—JONES—February 21st, at St. Stephen's Church, Bareilly, by the Rev. G. Davey Symonds, B.A., Senior Chaplain, Assistant Surgeon J. Latchford, B.A., "Royal Scots Regiment," to Emma Adelaide, widow of the late George Willis Jones, Esq., C.E.

MARTELLI—WHYTE—February 20th, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, Calcutta, by the Rev. H. J. Matthew, Thomas C. Martelli, Esq., Captain R. A., to Rose, second daughter of C. J. Whyte, Esq., late Captain, 95th Regiment.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1872.

WHATEVER difference of opinion may arise as to the accuracy of the speculative views urged with so much force by Mr. Palgrave in his essay on "The Mahometan Revival," there is one passage in this remarkable paper which will be generally acknowledged to deserve the serious attention of the English and Indian Governments. Mr. Palgrave condemns, with some warmth, "the very shortsighted policy "which, for the sake of a little present "saving, or to satisfy the ever craving mania of "'paring down,' would reduce to a mere nothing "our most effective foreign representation, that "is, our Consular, in those very countries, from "the shores of the Black Sea to those of the "Hejaz, which are in an eminent degree the "focus of growing heat, and, it is far from "improbable, of future conflagration." This criticism has, we suppose, special reference to the ill-timed removal of Captain Burton from the post of English Consul at Damascus, and its justice will hardly be doubted by any one who reflects on the extremely valuable service that observant and skilful diplomatists can render to the country that employs them. To take the most recent instance of the advantages which diplomacy may secure for the State, look at the practical use to which the German generals in the late war were able to put the immense stores of information carefully collected for many years previously by Prussian agents regarding the topography, the politics, and the material resources of France. The leaders of the invading army knew far better than the foolish politicians at Paris the exact strength of the French forces, in men and arms ; every road and by-path in the country was familiar to them ; they could tell to a fraction how much money might be squeezed out of the population of each town they captured ; and the nice accuracy of their intelligence as to the characters of public men and the prospects of each political party enabled them to turn their victories in the field to the best possible account by playing off one pretender against another till all society fell into a state of hopeless disorganisation. Of course, whatever zeal and ability diplomatic agents may show abroad must be all to no purpose, unless statesmen and ministers at home know how to profit by it. Nothing, for example, could have been more admirable than the report Baron Stoffel, of the French Legation at Berlin, sent to the Emperor Napoleon, on the military strength of Prussia and the probability that, if war broke out, France would be crushed in the struggle. Had his warnings been listened to, the disasters of the war of 1870-71 might have been prevented. No nation, however, can be saved whose rulers are devoid of common sense ; and the Indian Empire, let it be served never so well by its diplomatists, would deserve to perish if its Government were to treat their reports as the French Government treated Baron Stoffel's. But what we insist on is, that diplomatic agents are the eyes of the State, as frigates were, in Nelson's phrase, "the eyes of the fleet," and that the strongest Government may be taken by surprise and overthrown if it persistently neglects to avail itself of this means of obtaining information as to the condition and designs of foreign nations.

Now, the special weakness of the Government of India's foreign policy of late years has been that it has aimed at giving the country security by means not of fullness of knowledge but rather of entire ignorance of what might be going on elsewhere in the world. The policy of "masterly inactivity" really meant that the Himalayas should be for us as the great wall of China, shutting in the territory of which they form the northern boundary from all intercourse with the mysterious regions beyond. England is as rich as ever she was in men of an eager adventurous spirit who would rejoice in the opportunity of exploring Central Asia and communicating regularly to the Government of India all the news that intelligent travellers could collect ; and we have only to mention the names of Burton and Palgrave to show that the Indian army itself might have supplied the Government with agents, qualified by their rare knowledge of Asiatic character, manners, and languages, to keep our rulers at the level of the current of popular thought and feeling in all the neighbouring States. But the Government of India has steadily discouraged the renewal of any such experiments as once involved us in an Afghan war ; and, rushing to the other extreme, has adopted (to use a now familiar image) the ostrich-like policy of imagining that it can escape dangers by merely refusing to see them. Such a policy may be right enough, when it is followed in our dealings with an out-of-the-way country like Abyssinia, which it is not necessary that we should have anything to do with ; but we cannot, if we would, isolate the people of India from kindred tribes beyond the Himalayas, or sever bonds of race, religion, and commerce which have existed for centuries. Yet, instead of determining to know fully all that is going on in Central Asia, there seems to be a disposition on the part of our Government to conceal or make light of anything unpleasant that may happen even in the native States within our own dominions. The new political theory seems, in fact, to be, that, the less we know of the country and the people, the stronger are our guarantees for the peace of the Empire. Poor Lord Napier of Magdala was severely censured the other day by all the crowd of semi-official journalists for his "indiscretion" in stating plainly his opinion of the value of our alliances with native princes. Yet it is certain that in these days nothing can be concealed, and that publicity is as much the weapon of modern diplomacy as the breech-loader is of modern warfare. Prince Bismarck has given the world a splendid example of the success that may reward a vigorous energetic policy, founded on the principle that statesmen have nothing to lose by being frank, inasmuch as superior knowledge and superior force must always be victorious. What our Government stands in need of is more knowledge of the desires and intentions not merely of its own subjects, but of the inhabitants of the whole of Asia ; and it cannot gain this knowledge except by determining not to let any sentimental theory prevent it from recognizing facts. It must, too, employ skilled agents to find out the truth—no matter by what name they may be called, whether ambassadors, consuls, spies, or detectives—or it will continue to be at the mercy of every unscrupulous conspirator who chooses to show the people of Asia how much weakness lies hid in the affectation of strength of a Government that takes no precautions against unseen dangers.

SIR MADAVA RAO has resigned the Dewanship of the State of Travancore.

H.M.S. BULLFINCH, Commander Lodder, senior officer, arrived at Bushire on the 8th instant.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM left Calcutta on Monday morning. A royal salute of 21 guns was fired as His Majesty left Prinsep's Ghaut.

THE Government of India has ruled that a sanction for any charge, which has not been acted on for a year, must be held to have lapsed.

THE total of receipts in Madras for the Norton Testimonial Fund amounts, up to date, to Rs. 3,200. The subscriptions are exclusively confined to native gentlemen.

THE question of railway extension in Ceylon has brought in its train the question of forest conservation. It is proposed to depute officers to India to learn the secrets of forestry.

THE *Englishman* has learned by a private telegram from Penang, dated 26th February, 4-25 P.M., that there was fighting among the Chinese at Larote.

THE Scotia left Calcutta on Tuesday morning for the Andamans with the confirmation of the sentence on Shere Ali, the murderer of Lord Mayo.

MR. MAYNE, on Monday, resigned his appointment as Acting Advocate General and Secretary to the Madras Legislative Council, and at the same time resumed charge of his office as Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor.

THE window and reredos to be erected in memory of the Rev. Mr. Seymour in St. Matthias' Church, Vepery, Madras, will cost together Rs. 2,400. Mr. and Mrs. Seymour, it will be remembered, were among those killed in the Cheyaur railway bridge accident.

MR. COGHLAN, a younger brother of the Judge of Tanna, and son of General Sir Coghlan, has been appointed to act as an Assistant Commissioner of Customs, in charge of the Government Bonded Warehouse, Fort, vice Mr. Storey, deceased.

IT is believed, says the *Indian Daily News*, that the military expenditure for the current year, ending 31st March 1872, will, after providing for the *extra* charges connected with the Lushai Expedition and Delhi Camp, show a decrease of about a quarter of a million sterling.

THE public meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta, to be held in the Town Hall, will not only adopt an address of condolence to the bereaved Lady Mayo, but will also consider the best means of perpetuating the memory of the late Viceroy.

THE *Madras Times* of Tuesday says—"A strange report was current in Madras yesterday afternoon to the effect that a young lady, whose name is pretty familiar to the public, had been shot at Bangalore by a gentleman who was engaged to marry her. We trust the report is untrue or exaggerated ; but that it was generally current in a somewhat circumstantial form is certain."

A BUSHIRE news report, dated the 13th February, informs us that the prospects of harvest and spring continue favourable. The employment of the poor in making roads continues on an increased scale, as also the distribution of copper coin and bread. An Orphanage has been established in Bushire under the superintendence of the Relief Committee, and measures are about to be taken to employ the poor in cleansing the streets of the town.

THE game of Polo, or hockey, now becoming so popular in India, has long been familiar to Thibetans. In 1812, a traveller to Leh saw the natives playing a game called Chowgan, and describes it thus :—"The players, divided into two parties, are all mounted, each being provided with a long club, curved at the end. The object of the game is to drive a ball between two pillars erected on the plain, and whichever side succeeds in doing this nine times, is declared the winner."

THE *Pioneer* says—"Calcutta—the civilian element therein—is much exercised by the latest exhibition of the Lieutenant-Governor's independence. There was very lately, it appears, a Secretaryship vacant, and a Secretary waiting to fill it ; there was also a Commissionership vacant, and a Commissioner waiting to fill it. Mr. Campbell, however, appointed Mr. Bernard to the Secretaryship, the Secretary to the Commissionership, and the Commissioner to something else. All those who have been displaced, or not placed, agree in considering His Honor's conduct quite extraordinary.

THE present overcrowded condition of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, and the alarm which is naturally felt on a consideration of what might be the result were cholera or small-pox to appear amongst the patients, have at last, we are glad to see, induced the Government to make some provision for relieving the present building of some of its superfluous residents. In another column we publish a resolution of Government in the Judicial Department, in which it is directed that enquiry should at once be made to ascertain if any house can be had near the police hospital which can be made suitable for the temporary detention of delirious or insane persons who cannot be immediately admitted into the Lunatic Asylum. As the hot weather is approaching, measures are to be taken to relieve the Colaba Asylum of some of its patients by renting a building in some other part of the town to which all the incurables and the less serious cases might be removed.

FOR some time past the rule has been that the sanction of the Government of India should be obtained to the alienation of all Government land whether actually paying revenue or not, except grants of waste land made under the approved rules, and that Government land, whether paying revenue or not, should not be parted with save under the rules applicable to the expenditure of public money ; but several local Governments and Administrations having represented the inconveniences arising from a strict adherence to these orders, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to modify them. Lands to be disposed of divide themselves into two classes : *First*—Those which are the property of the State. *Second*—Those which, under competent authority, have been constituted the property of a Municipality or other local body. Lands of the first class may now be disposed of by sale at full market value ; by sale on favourable terms ; or by gift or grant. As regards lands falling into the second class, the Government of India will now exercise no interference. Waste lands will continue to be dealt with under the rules on this subject in force. As regards lands, the property of the State, other than waste lands, which are sold for full value, no reference to the Government of India need be made where the full value does not exceed Rs. 10,000. Up to this amount the sanction of the local Government or Administration will in all cases be sufficient. The amount realised by the sale of the land, the Government of India directs, should invariably be credited to the general revenue. As regards the sale of lands on favourable terms for a public purpose, it is directed that in no case should the recipient pay less than half the full market value of the lands granted ; and whenever such full value exceeds the sum of Rs. 1,000, the sanction of the Government of India should be previously obtained. In this case also the amount realized by the sale should in all cases be credited to the general revenue. As regards the gift or grant of lands, the previous sanction of the Government of India should be obtained in cases where the value of the grant exceeds Rs. 3,000, when given as a site for the construction of Government schools, hospitals, dispensaries, or other public works, at the cost of recognized local funds; where it exceeds Rs. 500, when given for any other public purpose, or to a private individual for services to be performed to the State ; or where it exceeds Rs. 100 when the services are to be performed to the community ; and in *all* cases of grants to individuals for their private benefit irrespective of any services to be performed.

TO SPORTING MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you, or any of your numerous sporting readers, oblige me by solving the following query ?—

At the third day's races which came off on Tuesday last, A backed Elphinstone against B's Sirmust, to win in the Arab Selling Race. It resulted, however, in a dead heat between Elphinstone and Alexander, and as it was dark, the stake was divided. A declares that he has won the bet. B replies that as Elphinstone was not the sole winner, and as there were equal chances between Elphinstone and Alexander, were they allowed to contest once more for the stake, A can claim at most only half the amount of the bet. Who is in the right ? A or B ? B.

THE QUESTION OF GAUGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your verbose, "*persistent, and opinionative,*" contemporary the *Times of India* (his own words) has favoured its readers with another long diatribe on the question of gauge for Indian railways. The writer in the *Times,* whoever he is, has, first, a supercilious sneer at Mr. W. P. Andrew, the chairman of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railways, for circulating Mr. Hawksley's opinion along with the last half-yearly report of the Scinde Railway meeting.

It is very fortunate for Indian railway enterprise that Mr. W. P. Andrew is a "persistent and opinionative" man, as to that very qualification India owes the early introduction of railways, when nearly everybody else thought they would never answer in India.

Commencing life as a young Indian officer in Bengal, he soon, like many others in India, found a more congenial sphere in the Postal Department, and after his early retirement from the service, being no longer dependent on his profession for a living, he took up the Indian Railway question, and his book by an old Indian Postmaster was, I believe, the first book that had a convincing effect on the authorities in Leadenhall Street and at the Board of Control. I have heard a gentleman tell the story that upon one occasion calling at the latter place in Cannon Row, Westminster, he found the old Directors and the President, Sir J. Hobhouse, discussing the subject in a most animated manner with Mr. Andrews' book in their hands. How he was finally shuffled out in an underhand way from the Bengal line, and was offered the Scinde line, is a matter that was well known at the time. He was treated like poor John Chapman on the Great Indian Peninsula line, only Mr. Andrew had powerful friends and had lots of "*persistence*" left in him.

Mr. Andrew was one of the first to recognise the importance of making cheaper railways in India, for it was he who started and matured a Company in 1857 for that purpose in connection with the iron mines of Kumaon ; but his persistence did not, in this instance, prevail, though he almost begged the Government at home to sanction that scheme in lieu of the Punjab and Delhi line. In this attempt he spent of his own money, to my certain knowledge, upwards of £2,000, and I dropped a trifle of about half as much on the same cause, for which we neither got thanks nor anathemas, only official snubs. I also know that Mr. Andrew has spent large sums of his own money for promoting the telegraph (via Turkey) to India, also in the Euphrates Valley line, so that he is always ready to back up his "*persistence and opinionativeness*" with his own ready cash. Mr. Andrew is quite able to take care of himself, but is not here, and so I have taken up my pen to defend him as an old and well known acquaintance, but I am in no way connected with him or any of the undertakings he is engaged in at present.

As regards the question of gauge, plenty has already been said and written, and the Government will probably persist in its blundering policy until it finds out its mistake to its cost. The only recommendation which I can see for the narrow gauge is that it will give additional employment to railway engineers and contractors to take them up and re-lay them, so "it's an ill wind that blows nobody any good." My theory is, instead of trying to make so many railways, make a few thousand miles of good common roads, and make the railways when they are wanted, and not till then. The new Governor-General will, as a large English capitalist, have had many opportunities of knowing all about the break of gauge question, and he will doubtless bring his experience to bear, it is hoped, before it is too late.

As to who initiated the narrow gauge question or backed it up besides "C.E." in the *Times* (a well known gentleman of Hibernian experience), there is no doubt that Colonel R. L. Strachey has had much to do with it ; he is one of those peculiarly clever and crotchety gentlemen who would write a minute on any subject, be it the vibration of a magnet, the amputation of a limb, the erection of a barracks, the excavation of a dock or a ditch, the building of a locomotive ; indeed, writing minutes has ever been his particular forte, of which hundreds of examples might be given. But one will suffice for Bombay. Witness his memo. on the Harbour of Bombay, and his recommendation to buy up the Elphinstone wilderness and its puddle docks.

February 1872. S. C. E.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[SPECIAL DAILY TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LIVERPOOL, 29TH FEBRUARY, 2 P.M.

THE Market opened and closed dull.

Sales	10,000 bales.
Surats	1,000 "
Imports	14,000 "
Dhollera	8 3/16d.
Oomrawuttee	8 3/16d.
Compta	7¼d.
Orleans, January shipment	11 7/16d.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was so overcome after the ceremonies of Tuesday that he nearly fainted, and he still suffers from over-excitement.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

(*From our London Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 29TH FEB, 12-55 P.M.

The Liverpool cotton market is dull. Fair Dhollera on the spot 8¼d.

Approximate sales at Liverpool, 10,000 bales.

The Manchester market is dull.

The receipts of American cotton have been temporarily checked by the weather.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCE.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 29TH FEBRUARY.

It is reported that Her Majesty the Queen is going to Germany.

The Lord Mayor has presented an address to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Lord Northbrook has offered the Military Secretaryship to Colonel Ellis, who has, however, declined the appointment.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution for an address of condolence and sympathy to Lady Mayo.

Some rioting has taken place at Killarney.

OBITUARY.—General Sir Charles R. W. Law.

H. M. Troopship Euphrates, outward bound, passed through the Suez Canal on the 25th instant.

PARIS, 29TH FEBRUARY.

Prussia has informed the French Government that she will accept payment in advance of the 410 millions still due of the fourth half-milliard at a discount of five per cent.

ADEN, 29TH FEBRUARY.

The s.s. Surat, with the outward Indian mails, left here for Bombay to-day at 2 P.M.

LONDON, 28TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull and unchanged.

Fair Dhollera, 8 3/16d.

Exchange on India, 1s. 11½ to ⅝d,

4 per cent. Government Securities, 96¾.

4½ " " " 101.

5½ " " " 108¼.

Consols, 92¾.

PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, 27TH JANUARY.

SINCE I wrote last there has been something very like an eruption of Mount Vesuvius outside Paris. We are getting quite accustomed to see fantastic fire zig-zag down the slope of Mount Versailles; but from time to time a terrible explosion is heard, and we all stand in breathless fright, expecting every moment to be again buried in burning ashes. Pretty as our ruins undoubtedly are, we can do very well without any more; the process of transformation is decidedly unpleasant, and we would willingly obtain excitement in some other way. The Versailles Assembly is a real volcano. Bonapartists, Legitimists, Orleanists, Republicans of different shades never cease plotting and yelling from the moment they enter the House to the moment they leave it. To hold these dangerous beings down in their seats, and prevent them from flying at one another's throat, is the almost impossible task which M. Thiers has accepted. Till the other day we had so far succeeded that we all began to think him something more than a man, and to wonder who in France would be found to take his place in case he should die. But the old Adam has suddenly been revealed in this supernatural statesman, who, after struggling desperately to keep his charge under him, threw up his arms and exclaimed—"I have had enough ! I resign." His enemies or his friends—it is so hard to distinguish between these two kinds of supporters—said that he was displeased at being outvoted on a purely economical question—the tax on raw material—but it did not require a very shrewd bystander to tell you that the veteran leader of men had been obliged to retreat before an imminent explosion. A friend of mine who was deputed, with four other members of the Assembly, to bear its all but unanimous vote of confidence to M. Thiers, thus describes the "interview" :—"We found the President in his dressing gown holding a pair of tongs in his hands. M. Benoist d'Azy, the senior member in the House, acted as spokesman : 'Now, my 'dear friend,' he said, 'you see we have brought you an 'unquestionable proof of our great esteem and confidence, do not allow yourself to be permanently 'influenced by what was only a temporary burst of 'political passion. That your displeasure was justified 'we are ready to admit, but we trust that you will not 'make it a reason for depriving the nation of your "valuable assistance.'" M. Thiers replied in that shrill tone of voice so peculiar to him. "You are a lot of great children ; you are always squabbling and shouting, never listening with the dignity which becomes an assembly of representatives ; you are casting ridicule on the French nation. Of course, I will come back, but if you cannot discuss the business of the country without behaving like a set of school-boys, I shall be power less to help you." Then, putting the tongs down, he shook hands with M. Benoist d'Azy, and told his Secretary to send word to the Ministry that he had withdrawn his resignation. The debate, resignation, deputation, and return, all took place in the space of six hours, but it created a profound impression in Paris. It was not generally known here till the following morning that M. Thiers had withdrawn his resignation. The news of the resignation had fortunately been too much of a surprise to allow of mob demonstrations, but there was a revolutionary tremour in the air that boded no good. When the Deputies hastened to vote their confidence in the Chief of the State, they must have thought of their families or friends in Paris who have, as it is, only half-unpacked their boxes, and who were threatened with another insurrection. For there is no denying it, the patrols had to be doubled that night, there were excited knots of people standing in the middle of the streets, passers-by looked enquiring at each other ; the cafés, as is usual on critical nights, were full of politicians consuming 'bocks' of beer and 'half cups' of coffee, while they appointed a successor to M. Thiers ; the 'kiosques' were besieged, as in old times, by crowds of men and women who cared not how many coppers they gave as long as they could feel sure that there was nothing in the papers. The new gas was taken in great favour, for it enabled us all to read at night as we walked along. However, the next morning we were greeted at all the street-corners by huge white Government placards, signed Léon Say, Préfet de la Seine, informing us that M. Thiers had been pleased to return to his penitent flock. "Much ado about nothing," perhaps, you will think. Here we say, "All's well that ends well," and wonder how soon the alarm will be raised again. For, in the present disorganised state of France, the slightest shock given to or by the Government, suffices to place the whole country in a state of fever which never lasts long before it reaches the delirious stages. One misfortune is generally followed by another, so we are expecting another surprise. The compulsory education and compulsory military service motions will be two glorious bones for the mad dogs to pick, but they don't like waiting for something to wrangle about, and not a day passes without some member getting up in the Tribune and proposing calmly that the present form of government be changed, or that some ex-government be declared unworthy to take part in the competition. Yesterday, a certain Mons. Naquet proposed that all the Emperor Napoleon's landed possessions should be confiscated,—he was hooted out of the Tribune ; to-day somebody proposed that the Republic should be definitively proclaimed ; and to-morrow somebody else hopes to announce that the Comte de Paris and Comte de Chambord have reconciled their respective claims to the Crown.

Either the Orleanists have given up all idea of filling the vacant throne, or they are preparing to strike a grand coup. As the latter alternative seems the more probable one, your readers may like to refresh their memory with the following sketch of the French Bourbons. It is taken from my own note-book, and in transcribing it I shall endeavour to render it as intelligible as possible—

ELDER BRANCH OF THE HOUSE OF BOURBON.

Genealogy.—Henri IV. died in 1610. Louis XIII. died in 1643. Louis XIV. died in 1715. Louis, Dauphin, son of Louis XIV., died in 1711. Louis, Duc of Bourgoyne, son of the Dauphin, died in 1712. Louis XV., son of the Duc de Bourgoyne, died in 1774. Louis, Dauphin, son of Louis XV., died in 1765. Louis XVI. died in 1793. Louis XVII., son of Louis XVI., died in 1795. Louis XVIII., brother of Louis XVI., died in 1824. Charles X., brother of Louis XVIII.

Charles X.

Charles X., King of France and Navarre, born at Versailles on the 9th October 1757, was at first known under the title of Comte d'Artois ; then under that of *Monsieur,* till he ascended the throne, at the death of King Louis XVIII., his brother, on the 16th September 1824. He abdicated on the 2nd August 1830 in favour of his grandson Henri, Duc de Bordeaux, and named the Duc d'Orleans lieutenant-general of the kingdom. He died at Prague on the 6th November 1836. He had married, on the 26th November 1773, Marie Thérèse of Savoy, daughter of Victor Amedee III., King of Sardinia. She died on the 2nd June 1805. There was issue from this marriage—(1.) Louis Antoine d'Artois, Duc d'Angoulême, afterwards Dauphin, Grand Admiral of France, born at Versailles on the 6th August 1775. This prince had renounced, on the 2nd August 1830, his rights to the throne in favour of the Duc de Bordeaux, his nephew. He died at Garitz on the 3rd June 1844 without issue. (2) The Duc de Berry.

The Duc de Berry.

Charles Ferdinand d'Artois, Duc de Berry, born at Versailles on the 24th January 1778, Colonel-General of chasseurs and lancers, was assassinated at Paris in the Opera house on the night of the 14th February 1820. He had married, on the 17th June, Marie Caroline Ferdinande Louise de Bourbon, Princess of the Two Sicilies, daughter of François I. or King of the Two Sicilies. She was born at Naples on the 5th November 1798, and died at the Chateau de Brunsee on the 17th April 1870. She bore the title of *Madame.* From this marriage there was issue—(1) the Duc de Bordeaux. (2) Louise Marie Thérèse d'Artois, *Mademeiselle,* born at Paris on the 21st September 1819, married on the 10th November 1845 to Ferdinand Charles Joseph Marie Victor Balthazar de Bourbon, Infant of Spain, Duc de Parme at the Plaisance, under the name of Charles, from whom she has issue—

Duc de Bordeaux.

Henri Charles Ferdinand Marie Dieudonne d'Artois, Duc de Bordeaux, born at Paris on the 29th September 1820, heir to the rights of Charles X., his grandfather, and of the Dauphin, his uncle, by the act of abdication and renunciation signed on the 2nd August 1830, *Comte de Chambord,* and actual chief of the House of Bourbon. He married, on the 16th November 1846, Marie Thérèse Beatrice Gaëtane, Archduchesse d'Autriche Este, Princesse de Modine, born on the 14th July 1817. In 1821, a national subscription gave the Château de Chambord to the Duc de Bordeaux, who has since been known as the Comte de Chambord. In 1836, the Comte de Chambord went on a *grand tour* to complete his education. He visited the military institutions of Austria, Hungary, Germany, Lombardy, Rome, and Naples. In 1843, he again in Saxony, Prussia, and Great Britain. Since the death of his grandfather and uncle he has been residing at the Château de Frotsdorff, near Vienna. The Count has no children.

YOUNGER BRANCH OF THE HOUSE OF BOURBON OR HOUSE OF ORLEANS.

Genealogy.—Henry IV. died in 1610. Louis XIII. died in 1643. Louis XIV. died in 1715. Philippe I., Duc d'Orleans, second son of Louis XIV., died in 1704. Philippe II., regent, son of Philippe I., died in 1725. Louis, son of Philippe II., died in 1752. Louis Philippe, son of Louis, died in 1785. Louis Philippe Joseph, son of Louis Philippe, died in 1793. Louis Philippe I., King of the French, son of Louis Philippe Joseph.

Louis Philippe, King of the French.

Louis Philippe, Duc d'Orleans, was born on the 6th of October 1773, King of the French, from the 9th August 1830 to the 24th February 1848, died at Claremont on the 26th August 1850. He had married, on the 25th November 1809, Marie Amelie de Bourbon, daughter of Ferdinand I., King of the Two Sicilies. She was born at Caserte on the 26th April 1782, and died at Claremont on the 24th March 1866. From this marriage there was issue (1) five sons, (2) four daughters.

The Duc d'Orleans,

Crown Prince, eldest son of King Louis Philippe : Ferdinand Philippe Louis Charles Henri Joseph d'Orleans, Duc d' Chartres, and after the 9th August 1830, Duc d'Orleans, Crown Prince, was born at Palerme on the 3rd September 1810, and died on the 13th July 1842. He had married, on the 30th May 1837, Hélène Louise Elisabeth, Princess Royal of Mecklenbourg Schwerin, born on the 24th January 1814, died at Richmond (England) on the 18th May 1858. From this marriage there was issue—(1) the Comte de Paris, (2) the Duc de Chartres.

The Comte de Paris,

eldest son of the Duc d'Orleans : Louis Philippe Albert d'Orleans, Comte de Paris, born at Paris on the 24th August 1838, is now the Chief of the Orleans branch. He married, on the 30th May 1864, Marie Isabelle Françoise d'Assise Antoine Louise Fernande Christine Amelie Philippe Adelaide Josephe Hélène Henriette Caroline Justine Rupine Gasparine Melshear Balthazarde Malthée d'Orleans, his first cousin, daughter of the Duc de Montpensier. She was born on the 21st September 1848. From this marriage there has been issue—(1) Louis Philippe Robert d'Orleans, born at York House on the 4th February 1869. (2) Marie Amelie Louise Hélène d'Orleans, born at Twickenham on the 28th September 1865. The Comte de Paris has published a work on English Trade-Unions. The second edition was printed in Paris in 1869. He has also published with his brother, the Duc de Chartres, *Les Campagnes de l'Aréme d'Afrique* (1835-1839) by the Duc d'Orleans, their father. The preface of this work is by the Comte de Paris.

The Duc de Chartres,

second son of the Duc d'Orleans : Robert Philippe Louis Eugène Ferdinand d'Orleans, Duc de Chartres, was born on the 9th November 1840. He married, on the 11th June 1863, François Marie Amelie d'Orleans, his first cousin, daughter of the Prince de Joinville. She was born on the 14th August 1844. From this marriage there was issue—(1) Robert François Louis Philippe Ferdinand Marie d'Orleans, born at Ham on the 11th January 1866 ; (2) Henri, born at Ham on the 16th October 1867 ; (3) Marie Amelie Françoise Hélène d'Orleans, born at Ham on the 18th January 1865. The Duc de Chartres, who is Knight of the Legion of Honor, Major in the 3rd regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique, greatly distinguished himself in the last campaign. He had already served as lieutenant in the Sardinian Army during the war of 1859 ; then in the United States between 1861 and '62 as aide-de-camp to General MacClellan, where he fought by the side of his brother the Comte de Paris. In 1870, the Duc de Chartres enlisted as a volunteer in the Army of the North under the name of Robert le Fort, the name of a celebrated ancestor ; he was named instructing corporal, and a month or two afterwards ensign, under the orders of General Briand. He was soon afterwards transferred to the Army of the Loire, where he was elected chief of General D'Argent's staff. Frequently noticed in the order of the day for his acts of bravery, he was three times proposed for the Cross by superiors who had no idea that they had a prince under their orders. A few weeks ago, the Cross of the Legion of Honor was awarded by the Chief of the Executive power to the volunteer Robert le Fort. The military knowledge possessed by the Duc and his talents as staff officer were revealed in a remarkable work published two years ago, and entitled, *Souvenirs de Voyage,* a visit to some of the battle fields in the valley of the Rhine.

The Duc de Nemours,

second son of King Louis Philippe : Louis Charles Philippe Raphael d'Orleans, Duc de Nemours, General of division, was born on the 25th October 1814. He married, on the 27th April 1840, Victoire Auguste Antoinette, daughter of Ferdinand, Duc de Saxe Cobourg Gotha, born on the 14th February 1822 and deceased on the 10th November 1857. From this marriage there was issue two sons and two daughters. The Duc de Nemours had been elected King of the Belgians on the 3rd February 1831 ; but King Louis Philippe refused the offer of the National Congress. After having taken part in the two Belgian campaigns, he was promoted, on the 1st of July 1834, to the rank of Field Marshal. He began his military career in Africa, where he took his share in the fatigues and dangers of the first expedition sent out against Constantine (1836). In the second expedition (1837), he commanded the first Infantry Brigade, then the besieging troops, with whom he stormed the fortress. On the 11th November of the next year he obtained the rank of Lieutenant-General. In 1841, the Duc de Nemours returned for the last time to Africa, and took an active part in the decisive campaign against Abd-el-Cader.

The Comte d'Eu,

eldest son of the Duc de Nemours : Louis Philippe Marie Ferdinand Gaston d'Orleans, Comte d'Eu, born on the 29th April 1842. He is Marshal of the Brazilian Army. He married at Rio Janeiro, on the 15th October 1864, Isabelle Chreleune Leopoldiue, Princess Imperial of Brazil, daughter of Don Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, (now on a visit to Paris.)

The Duc d'Alençon.

second son of the Duc de Nemours : Ferdinand Philippe Marie d'Orleans, Duc d'Alençon, born on the 12th July 1844. He married, in September 1868, Sophie Charlotte Auguste, Duchess of Bavaria.

First daughter of the Duc de Nemours.

Marguerite Adelaide Marie d'Orleans, born on the 16th February 1846, and married last week to Prince Czartorisky.

The Prince de Joinville,

third son of King Louis Philippe : François Ferdinand Philippe Louis Marie d'Orleans, Prince of Joinville, Vice-Admiral, born on the 14th August 1818. He married, on the 1st May 1843, Françoise Caroline Gonzague de Braganza, daughter of Don Pedro I. and sister of the Emperor of Brazil. She was born on the 2nd August 1824. From this marriage there was issue one son and one daughter. The Prince of Joinville passed his examination at the naval school of Brest as midshipman, and rose, in 1836, to the rank of lieutenant. In 1838 the Prince was commanding the gunboat Créole, and displayed great daring and skill in his attack of Fort Saint Jean d'Elloa ; a few days later on, at the head of a detachment of marines, he forced the gates of Vera Cruz, and in the midst of a sharp musketry fire captured, with his own hand, General Arista. This brilliant exploit was rewarded with the Cross of the Legion of Honour and the rank of Captain. In 1840, it was he who brought back from Saint Helena the mortal remains of the Emperor Napoleon. In 1843, he was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral. In August 1845, the Prince de Joinville took the command of the squadron which was cruising on the coast of Morocco, bombarded Tangiers, and obtained possession of Mozador ; after three military operations he was named vice-admiral. He has published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* studies on the French navy and on the war with China.

The Duc de Penthieure,

son of the Prince de Joinville : Pierre Philippe, Jean Marie d'Orleans, Duc de Penthieure, born on the 4th November 1845.

The Duc d'Aumale,

fourth son of King Louis Philippe : Henri Eugène Philippe Louis d'Orleans, Duc d'Aumale, General of division, Governor-general of Algeria in 1847 ; born on the 16th January 1822. He married, on the 25th November 1844, Marie Caroline Auguste de Bourbon, daughter of the Prince de Salerne, uncle of the King of the Two Sicilies. She was born on the 16th April 1822, and died on the 6th December 1869. From this marriage there was issue two sons. The Duc d'Aumale served in 1840, with the rank of Captain, as orderly to his brother the Duc d'Orleans, in the battles of Approun, Monzaia, and Oliviers. He obtained in the same year the ranks of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, and took service under the orders of Generals Bergeaud and Baraguay d'Hilliers. Promoted Field Marshal in 1842, he commanded the sub-division of Medeah, where he attracted great attention by his brilliant conduct in surprising the *Smala,* belonging to Abd-el Kader. He was then named Commander of the province of Constantine. On the 21st September 1847, he succeeded Marshal Bergeaud as Governor General of Algeria ; the surrender of Abd-el-Kader was the result of his superior administration. The Duke has published several essays and books on military subjects. He is a great collector of rare works, and his rich collection is famous all over Europe. He has lately been elected a member of the Institute of France.

The Prince de Condé,

eldest son of the Duc d'Aumale : Louis Philippe Marie Leopold d'Orleans, Prince de Conde, born on the November 1845, deceased on the 24th May 1866.

The Duc de Guise,

second son of the Duc d'Aumale : François Louis Marie Philippe, Duc de Guise, born on the 5th January 1854.

The Duc de Montpensier,

fifth son of King Louis Philippe : Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orleans, Duc de Montpensier, General of brigade, born on the 31st July 1824. He married, on the 10th October 1846, Marie Louise Ferdinande, Infanta of Spain, sister of Queen Isabelle. She was born on the 30th January 1832. From this union there was issue three sons and four daughters. The Duc de Montpensier was received, in 1842, after a special examination, into the 3rd regiment of Artillery with the rank of lieutenant. He went through the African campaign with great distinction.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

NEWS-LETTER.

WUDWAN, 24TH FEBRUARY.

OWING to the sad intelligence of H. E. the Viceroy's lamented death, and to show respect for the deceased, all the merchants in this town suspended business, and the shops, &c., were closed to-day; the station wore an aspect of gloom. Yesterday the Sessions opened, and the first on the list was a murder case, but, owing to the evidence being circumstantial only, the accused was released.

The telegraphic line is fast progressing, and as there are two working parties, one from Dhollera, the other from Wudwan, it is hoped the line will be completed in a few days more. The line is now up to Limree, fourteen miles from this. The contractors for the railway are also not slow in pushing on the work, and I hear the line is completed as far as Lillipore, eighteen miles from this.

I read a para the other day about the howling of dogs in the middle of the night. I have also not only to complain of the same nuisance, but the mischief they do in carrying away one's sheep, &c. When we ask the Durbar to make good the loss, we are told in a cool manner to secure our property, and that if we dare to shoot even the mangiest cur we commit an offence, and are liable to be punished. If the dog is caught in the act of devouring our sheep, and sent to the Durbar, with a request that we may be compensated for the loss, or otherwise the dog will be shot, we are quietly told that it would hurt "the religious feelings" of the Durbar, but not a word is said about the loss one sustains. And, again, when we refer to the Acting First Political Assistant, he, I daresay, deliberately throws the complaint in the waste-paper basket, as no more is heard about it. With such Durbaree people and such a Political Assistant, I must then only say, "Heaven preserve us." I quite concur with the writer who says, "Tax the dogs."

The weather has changed from being delightfully cool and pleasant to dreadfully warm. We had a dust storm a few days back.

BOMBAY RACES, 1872.

St[illegible]—Hon'ble S. Mansfield, C.S.I., Major Lukin, Cap[illegible] T. M. Filgate, Esq., Gerald S. V. Fitzger[illegible] F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S., Hon. Secretary.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, 29TH FEBRUARY.

There were fewer spectators of this afternoon's sport and less excitement as to the results, though the finish of some of the contests did create a little enthusiasm. The first race resulted in a dead heat between the two cracks Maharaj and Uhlan—the latter was slightly in favour in consequence of the former carrying a heavy penalty. There was a talk of the victory being decided by another assault between the two, but we suppose prudence got the better of valour, and so the stakes were divided. In the Galloway Handicap the pot was upset and trumps turned up in my lady's jewel—Bijou, who from the start ran away—on being ordered by Hackney—from his companions and was never caught. For the Hack Handicap, Promised Land walked over, no one contesting the point. The fourth race fell a prey to the Brigand, though it was disputed by Alexander, who imagined it was *foully* done, but on appeal to the stewards the *verdict* was upheld. The "glorious uncertainties of the turf" was proved in the "Bombay Merchants' Purse," for the Calcutta horse Partisan, who was made first favourite, was not once in the race—from first to last he acted as "whipper-in." In his preliminary canter he went very stiff and short, and no doubt the weight he gave the others told on him. At one time it appeared as if the race was Pretender's, he running away from the others nearly a quarter of mile, but the highwayman put his pretensions in a short time to flight and carried off the purse in his own pocket. Royal Duke, with his light weight, plucked the "Donation Stakes," beating poor Sunbeam (who gave the other near upon a stone and a half) barely on the Post.—The following is the card—

FIRST RACE.—"His Highness Ali Shah's Cup"—Of 50 G. M. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winner of the "Dealers' Plate," "Derby," or "His Highness Aga Khan's Purse" 5 lbs. extra. Winner of two 8 lbs., and winner of all the three 10 lbs. 1½ mile. Entrance 30 G. M. H. F.

		st. lbs.		
H.H. Aga Khan's	g a h Maharaj	9 11	Brewtey	1
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	b a c Uhlan	8 4	Challoner	1
Major Crosbie's	g a h Ruby	8 4	Rowjee	2

Ruby led to the three-quarter mile, Uhlan in his wake, with Maharaj waiting as usual in rear. At the hay-stacks Uhlan was leading, Ruby now having fallen behind. Coming into view again Maharaj and Uhlan were seen together, which they kept up to the distance, when it apeared to be Maharaj's race, but his rider calling upon him, Uhlan made a response, resulting in a dead heat.—Time—2 min. 56 sec.

SECOND RACE.—"The Galloway Handicap."—Rs. 300 from the Fund. R. C. Entrance 5 G. M. 2 G. M. for not standing the handicap.

		st. lbs.		
Major Crosbie's	b a h Bijou	8 9	Rowjee	1
Mr. AbdoolRaymon's	c a h Mameluke	8 12	Emam	2
Major Crosbie's	c a h The Cob	9 3	Hackney	3
Meer Akbar Ali Khan's	b a h Sweet Briar	8 12	Brewtey	4

After a false start, a bad one was effected, Bijou, soonest on his pins, rounding the corner first, the others in a string behind one after the other, Mameluke in the van. For the first half mile at least, Bijou was nearly five lengths ahead of The Cob, another length dividing the latter from Sweet Briar, with a like distance from Mameluke. At the mile Sweet Briar had challenged The Cob for second place, and nearing the hay-stacks Mameluke had crept up to the two. But Bijou was still keeping ahead and could not be caught by the others, winning hands down. Mameluke second, with The Cob and Sweet Briar close up. Time—2 min. 57 sec.

THIRD RACE.—"The Hack Handicap."—Rs. 200 from the Fund. Gentlemen riders. For all hacks. Entrance 3 G. M. 1 G. M. for not standing the handicap. 1½ mile.

Mr. Ali Abdoola's... b aus h Promised Land. Walk Over............ 1

FOURTH RACE.—"The Arab Hack Handicap."—Rs. 200 from the Fund. For all Arab hacks. Gentlemen riders. Entrance 3 G. M. 1 G. M. for not standing the handicap. 1 mile.

		st. lbs.		
Mr. A.'s	b a h Brigand	9 7	Capt. Stack	1
H. H. Aga Khan's	g h Alexander	10 0	Mr. Maitland.	2
Capt Charles'	g a h Sirmust	10 0	Mr. Elliot	3
Major Probyn's	g a h Elphinstone	11 0	Maj. Probyn	dr.

Elphinstone having been drawn, the contest was left to the other three. Brigand who rushed away with the lead—though the other two were well up, they could not manage to take it from him once—won an excellent race—the other two on his flanks—Alexander second.—Time—1 min. 58 sec.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Bombay Merchants' Purse."—About Rs. 500. A handicap open to all horses that have started during the meeting. 1¾ mile. 5 G. M. Entrance 2 G. M. for not standing the handicap.

		st. lbs.		
Mr. Hume's	b aus h Dick Turpin	8 0	Challoner	1
Major Crosbie's	b aus h Lord Lyon	8 12	Hackney	2
Mr. Joseph's	b e m Bridesmaid	9 5	Brewtey	3
Raja of Vizianagram's	b aus h Partisan	10 0	Bowen	4
Major Crosbie's	b aus h Pretender	7 12	Rowjee	5

Pretender made the running up to the mile post in advance of the others at least four lengths. Dick Turpin lying [illegible]st, with Partisan in the rear of the lot at least five [illegible]ngt[illegible]s. Passing the mile, Dick Turpin col[illegible]ar[illegible]d the Pretender, with the Lord and Lady close in [illegible]tten[illegible]ance, Partisan hopelessly in the rear. S[illegible]htin[illegible] them at the Dhobies' Corner, Pretender was a[illegible]o f[illegible]nd to be done for—the race laying between the other three. From Pallonjee's a very good race home ensued, it being almost an open question. Victory resulted in favour of the light weight, Dick Turpin—with Lord Lyon and Bridesmaid good second and third. Time R. C., 3 min. 18½ sec.

SIXTH RACE.—"The Donation Stakes." R. C.

		st. lbs.		
Capt. Affleck's	b a h Royal Duke	8 4	Brewtey	1
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	b a h Sunbeam	9 8	Hastings	2
Major Crosbie's	g a h Nonpareil	8 12	Hackney	3

Royal Duke ran away from the others, and it is marvellous how he was at last caught at the distance by Sunbeam, but that was all—as he managed to win by a neck. On coming in it appeared as if Nonpareil had broke a small blood vessel in his head, as he was bleeding in the nostrils. Time R. C., 3 min. 4 sec.

BOMBAY.

PERSIAN PARSEES.—Several Parsee females have provided the Persian Parsees with clothing.

THE s.s. BRAZILIAN was hauled into the Mazagon Dock yesterday.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During Monday and Wednesday 247 new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION.—The 22nd April has been fixed as the day for the next half-yearly Departmental Examination.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.—Mr. L. Reid, Commissioner of Customs, who is now on circuit, is at present at Bulsar.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF REGISTRATION.—The camp of Captain T. M. Filgate, Inspector General of Registration, is at present at Ahmedabad.

A PATTIMAR CAPSIZED.—On Wednesday a pattimar, laden with firewood, upset off the Kennery Island. The crew, consisting of four men, were picked up by a steamer.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the tower of Vehar Lake, up to 24th February, measured 41 feet 6 tenths; on the corresponding date of the previous year it was 51 feet 1 tenth.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.—Mr. P. Ryan, Secretary to Government in the Political Department, has been allowed an extension of leave of absence for a further [illegible]riod of six months, on medical certificate.

[illegible]CIDENT.—A Hindoo labourer named Gungaram Mahadoo, employed at a crane at the Carnac Bunder, was severely struck on the head by the chain and hook yesterday. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE NEW POLICE ACT.—It is expected that the new draft Police Act will soon engage the attention of the local Legislative Council. The Act has already been carefully revised by a committee appointed for the purpose.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Richard Johnston, a fitter, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing a railway rug, the property of one Michael Thornton. He was convicted and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

THEFT OF TWO CURRENCY NOTES.—A Mahomedan named Fuckeer Issub was charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday with stealing two ten rupees in currency notes and four rupees in cash, the property of Bhowan Cullianjee. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.

THE POOR-BOX.—About 120 people, principally widows with children, were relieved from the Fort Police Court poor-box during last month. Between two and three hundred rupees having been given away, the box is now nearly empty; and as Easter is approaching, the fund is very much in need of augmentation.

ADJOURNED INQUEST.—Yesterday an adjourned inquest was held at Dr. Howlett's office concerning the death of a Mussulman, whose body was found floating in the harbour on Tuesday. The jury returned a verdict that the man was found floating in the harbour, but that there was no evidence to show by what means he came to his death.

ARREST OF DESERTERS.—Privates Stewart, Wade, and Talbert, belonging to the 58th Regiment, and stationed at Deolalee, were arrested on Wednesday night by Mr. Inspector Chapman near the Sailors' Home, they being deserters. They were placed before the Senior Magistrate yesterday and were ordered to be made over to the military authorities.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 19th February 1872, Rs. 1,52,42,771; add silver received during the week, Rs. 14,94,450: total, Rs. 1,67,37,221. Deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 7,00,000: total balance, Rs. 1,60,37,221. There are in addition 47,57,205 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of H. M.'s 83rd Regt. at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

Troop	Skylark	......
Overture	Martha	Flotow.
Concert Polka for Cornet	......	Newmann.
Valse	Hussars	Hardtmann.
Selection	Un ballo in Maschera	Verdi.
Las Malaguenas	......	Taberner.

THE TOOLSEE SCHEME.—It was notified in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, that the undermentioned ground is required to be taken under Act X. of 1870, at the cost of the Bombay Municipality, for the construction of a reservoir for the supply of water to the city of Bombay:—

All that ground situated in the Toolsee valley, in the limits of the village of Toolsee, in the Salsette talooka of the Tanna collectorate, which is included within the contour level of 450·00 on Town Hall datum, and bounded to the north by the hills near the village of Toolsee, on the south by the hamlet of Tadoocha Para and Choonee Moree Hill, on the east by the Tanna range of hills, and on the west by a spur of Roopnee Hill.

BOMBAY BENEVOLENT LIBRARY.—The annual general meeting of the Bombay Benevolent Library was held in the rooms of the Institution, on Saturday, the 24th instant, when Rao Saheb Nana Moroba, president of the committee, occupied the chair. Mr. Nusserwanjee Muncherjee secretary, read the report for the past year, from which it appeared that the condition of the library, though not very satisfactory, was somewhat better than in the previous year. The receipts for the year under report amounted to Rs. 792-0-2; and after deducting expenses there remained on hand a balance of Rs. 131-6-5. The chairman terminated the proceedings by urging the necessity of strengthening the institution by increasing the number of subscribers, and by making it a self-supporting one.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—From a gradation list of police officers as it stood on the 1st February, we observe that there are seven appointments of 1st grade police superintendents, each getting a salary of Rs. 800 per month; four appointments of 2nd grade superintendents, on Rs. 700 a month; four appointments of 3rd grade, on Rs. 600 a month; three appointments of 4th grade, on Rs. 500 a month; two appointments of 1st grade assistant superintendents, on Rs. 500 a month; two appointments of 2nd grade assistant superintendents, on Rs. 400 a month. There are five appointments not in grade, and one of the officers holding the appointment as Commissioner of Police gets Rs. 1,700 a month, three officers as police superintendents, each drawing Rs. 800 a month, and the other as assistant superintendent on Rs. 400 a month.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 27th February, was 372, being 30 less than in the preceding week, 5 more than the total of the week ending 28th February 1871, and 38 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 195 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including diseases not specified here.)	Total reported birth in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	3	6	...	...	1	...	...	12	4
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	1	2	...	5	2	4	1	17	8
Esplanade	7,869	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
Market	75,402	1	12	...	1	...	...	...	20	12
Mandwee	41,152	8	13	...	1	1	2	...	26	8
Chuckla	41,442	3	10	...	1	...	2	...	23	15
Oomburkharee	63,020	3	12	...	1	7	1	...	38	13
Dongree	60,259	3	5	1	2	...	1	...	14	7
Dhobeetalao	71,795	...	10	...	3	1	2	...	21	10
Phunusware	22,529	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	12	8
Bhooleshwur	50,282	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	17	7
Kharatalao	23,454	1	5	...	3	1	1	...	15	13
Koombarwara	23,085	2	3	...	2	2	2	...	13	9
Khetwaree	29,177	2	3	...	1	1	2	...	12	10
Girgaum	21,505	1	7	...	2	1	...	...	11	10
Chaopatee	6,184	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Walkeshwur	10,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1
Mazagon	21,784	4	3	...	...	2	...	...	12	6
Tarwaree	9,462	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	8	1
Kamatheepoora	81,675	2	17	...	3	4	4	...	39	18
Parel	7,002	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	9	9
Seoree	5,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Seo	12,078	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	10	6
Mahim	19,459	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	7	6
Worlee	10,211	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	1
Harbour	32,582	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	1	19	...
Bombay	816,562	40	137	1	32	27	37	3	372	195
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		31	104	5	28	40	50	5	334	102

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Res. System.	Digs. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (inc. dis. not specified here)	Total Reported Births exclusive of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	1	4	...	1	...	2	...	13	7
Brahmin	...	7	...	2	...	2	...	16	9
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Bhatia	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	8	1
Hindoo of other Caste.	25	75	1	15	11	13	...	177	94
Hindoo out-caste	4	8	...	3	4	2	...	26	16
Mussulman	8	34	...	5	7	9	...	85	45
Parsee	...	1	...	3	3	3	...	23	12
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native-Christian	2	4	...	...	1	6	1	16	6
Indo-European	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
European	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	3
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	40	137	1	32	27	37	3	372	195
Corresponding week 1871	33	102	6	29	40	53	5	367	223

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

St. Andrew's Church, (Church of Scotland.)
Friday, 1st March, 6 P.M.—Evening Service; Psalm 51·7; Paraphase 46; Paraphase 41.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

STATEMENT showing in detail the quanity of cotton exported from the stations of the G. I. P. Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars for the week ending 17th February 1872, and the total for the season up to that date:—

Stations.	Exports for Week ending 17th Feb. 1872			Total Exports up to 17th Feb. 1872.			Total Exports up to 17th Feb. 1871.		
	Full pressed Bales.	Half pressed Bales.	Dokras.	Full pressed Bales.	Half pressed Bales.	Dokras.	Full pressed Bales.	Half pressed Bales	Dokras.
Nagpore	...	...	...	...	142	...	...	159	...
Wurdah	711	389	...	16468	5,360	5	4,095	3,879	9
Poolgaum	...	182	...	...	5·5	...	...	1,207	...
Chandoor	...	6	...	...	238	...	...	126	...
Budnaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,750	2,206	8
Oomra ttee	3,333	290	...	31544	1,859	29	...	...	...
Moortizapore	...	1187	206	...	4,326	2,199	...	1,232	40
Akola	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	11	103
Sheagaum	564	803	...	5,897	5,276	145	3,480	6,812	143
Khangaum	2,342	33	...	21185	443	51	15,542	1,283	2,253
Nandorah	...	21	...	...	185	...	625	700	36
Mulkapore	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1,792
Boorhanpore	...	...	254	...	...	1,853	...	...	1,057
Khundwa	...	...	833	...	...	9,836	...	...	1,062
Hurdah	...	...	54	...	...	2,108	...	...	...
Sohagpore	...	...	...	...	...	106	...	...	1,303
Gurrawarra	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	305
Nimborah	...	...	40	...	...	1,412	...	...	...
Seonee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319
Bagra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	477
Bunkerry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Dogergaum	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...
Etarsee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	597
Nurcingpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
	6,950	2971	1389	75,094	18414	[illegible]	36,5[illegible]	177[illegible]	9,687

	Totals 1871-1872.	1870-71.
Full pressed	75,094	36,501 bales.
Half pressed	18,414	17,723 „
Dokras	18,008 = 6,002	9,687 = 3,229 „
	3 99,510	3 57,453 „

A. J. DUNLOP,
Asst. Commissioner, Akola Districts.
Akola, 28th Feboruary, 1872.

HIGH COURT.—1ST MARCH.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

224-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—G ngbai, widow, v. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy—Manisty and Fletcher—(Part heard).

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

280-70—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Lowjee Heerjee v. Jadowjee Curson and another—Jefferson and Payne, (Part heard.)

563-70—C. Tyabji—Lulloobhoy Bappoobhoy v. Mancooverbai—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

32-71—Craig, Lynch, and Owen—Byramjee Eduljee v. Nanabhoy Jeewanjee—G. J. Mody.

90-71—Mansty and Fletcher—Coostna Curma and others v. Damodhur Pandurung—Dallas and Lynch.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE MOZUFFER, 647 tons, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Singapore (January 15th), with timber and a general cargo.

THE s.s. EUPHRATES, Captain C. C. D. Hutchison, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

For Rutnagherry—Dr. and Mrs. Joyat and three children and Mr. Halliday.
For Vingorla—Mr. Raitt.
For Tellicherry—Mr. A. M. Anderson, and thirteen deck passengers.

THE following passengers proceeded yesterday by the Rubattino steamer India to Europe:—

For Genoa—Col. Sir Henry and Lady Green, Mrs. Tweddell and two children, Rev. H. Schanz, Mrs. Schanz and five children, Rev. J. C. Mill, Mrs. Mill and baby, Mr. S. McDonald, Mr. Brusco, Rev. A. Tagliabue, Mr. P. Ottavio, Lt.-Col. J. Davis, and Capt. F. Cochran.
For Naples—Rev. W. J. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson and three children, Lt.-Col. R. S. Hill, Capt. A. McCrae Bruce, Capt. F. F. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Bloomfield, Mr. A. Butter, Messrs. Cavaliere Amabile, T. Cancelli, and G. Varalle.
For Suez—Dr. Sutherland, Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, C.S., Mr. Moses Wyses, Mr. Jacob Immaum, and Ant. March.
For Aden—Twenty natives, deck.

THE TREASURY, ADELAIDE, 10th January 1872.

THE following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

ARTHUR BLYTH, Treasurer.

Notice is hereby given, that on and after the 15th of January 1872, a bright light will be exhibited from the Cape Jaffa Lighthouse from sunset to sunrise.

The Lighthouse is situated on a reef off Cape Jaffa (Cape Bernouilli on the Admiralty charts) in Latitude 36° 57′ 30″ south, Longitude 139° 40′ 20″ east.

The light is bright, of the first order, on the holophotal revolving dioptric system, having eclipses every thirty seconds, and will be visible all round the horizon to a distance of twenty miles.

The height of the focal plane is 100 feet.

Vessels approaching or passing this light should not come under sixteen (16) fathoms.

By order,
GEO. E. DEMOLE, Secretary.
Marine Board Offices, Port Adelaide, 5th January 1872.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time. H. M.	Height. FT. IN.	MARCH.	LOW WATER. Time. H. M.	Height. FT. IN.
2 33 m	4 9	Friday 1	9 1 m	5 10
3 31 a	4 2		9 23 a	2 5
3 11 m	3 10	Saturday 2	9 49 m	5 5
4 37 a	3 7		10 19 a	1 4
3 51 m	2 11	Sunday 3	10 49 m	5 3
5 55 a	3 4		11 39 a	0 8
5 11 m	2 3	Monday 4	......	......
7 23 a	3 9		0 7 a	5 2
6 57 m	2 1	Tuesday 5	1 22 m	0 10
8 50 a	4 2		1 40 a	5 4
8 32 m	2 9	Wednesday 6	2 55 m	1 9
9 48 a	5 8		2 56 a	5 11
9 39 m	3 10	Thursday 7	3 55 m	3 1
10 32 a	6 7		3 55 a	6 8

Moon—Last Quarter, 3rd, 0h. 18m., a.m.

H. M.'s TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

WE believe that the Crocodile's officers are now taking steps to prevent contagion arising from the sick troops they brought out from England, and the fever or measles cloths have been put into boats and disinfected. This is slightly better than the process adopted in the case of the Jumna's sick passengers, whose fever linen, we have learned from good authority, was taken to the Dockyard, and washed in a tank there. The authorities, however, have neglected to see that the bargemen were isolated for a reasonable time, and these, after communicating with a good many things capable of spreading infection, are now wandering at their sweet will in the Dockyard and elsewhere. It may be said that now that the troops have been discharged, and sent over the country, the Crocodile's precautions suggest the process of locking the stable after the horse is stolen; but we are nevertheless disposed to look upon the efforts she is putting forth as due to highly commendable good intentions.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

THE following short causes were heard yesterday at the High Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley:—

EWART LATHAM AND CO., V. ROOPCHUND HAZAREEMULL.

Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, appeared for the plaintiffs. The suit was called on before his Lordship on the 15th inst., and was then adjourned for defendant to file a written statement. No written statement having been filed, Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile wrote to Mr. Dhondoo S. Garud, defendant's solicitor, to enquire when he was going to file it. Mr. Garud replied that he had received no instructions in the matter. The defendant made two consignments of cotton, through plaintiffs, on the 8th and 16th August 1870. Those consignments, in respect of which defendant had signed letters of hypothecation, were sold and resulted in a loss. The account sales were sent to the moonim of defendant, who then carried on business in Bombay. Four redrafts for Rs. 1,274, Rs. 527, Rs. 126, and Rs. 28 respectively, making a total of Rs. 1,977 with certain charges, were received in Bombay, but defendant had paid nothing on account. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,977 with interest and costs.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS CO. V. JEWRAZ MUCOONDAS AND NURSEY JEWRAZ.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for Sir Charles Forbes and Co., the secretaries and treasurers of the company. The action was brought to recover Rs. 1,509, the amout due by defendant for work and labor done by the company in pressing 710 bales of cotton for him. Nothing had been paid on account, and the Court passed a decree in favour of plaintiffs for Rs. 1,509, with interest and costs.

KHETSEY OOBHAYA V. DOONGURSEY LALLJEE.

Mr. Latham, instructed by Mr. Munsooklal M. Moonshee, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant appeared in person. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,500 on a covenant to pay money executed on the 30th October 1868, with interest at 9 per cent. The loan was secured by the mortgage of a pattamar which, plaintiff's counsel said, was a perfectly useless security.

The defendant said he never had anything to do with the plaintiff. He passed the bond for Rs. 2,500 to his maternal uncle on the mortgage of five pattamars, one of which had been sold for about Rs. 1,300.

Evidence was called for the plaintiff, when his Lordship remarked he was not quite satisfied with plaintiff's case. A suspicious document, a long English deed, had been produced, and defendant appeared to have signed it when it was handed to him for signature. His Lordship felt a doubt whether it was properly explained to him, and would adjourn the case in order to allow defendant to prove his statement. Mr. Latham objected on the ground that defendant had ample notice to prepare his defence, and that it would form a bad precedent if defendant, on his mere statement, should be allowed to ward off a decree, even temporarily. His Lordship, however, thought there was some ground for supposing that defendant owed the money to some one else, and the case was accordingly adjourned for a fortnight. Defendant was told that if he did appear with his witnesses a fortnight hence, a decree would pass against him.

INSOLVENTS.

THE petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Domingos Pereira, and Mathews Pereira, cultivators.

Parsabaee, widow of the late Mahomed Abdoola, unemployed.

Cadur Mahomed, unemployed.

Dada Mahomed, unemployed.

Govind Luxumon, priest.

Fuckoo Meya bin Meya Suwayeer, peon in the Bombay Custom House.

Shewa Babajee, toddy drawer.

Moroba Soonderjee, English writer, unemployed.

Daniel Miranda, and Luis Mendes, unemployed.

Shaik Cassim Shaik Falmahomed, bricklayer.

Rustomjee Bhicajee, parsee priest.

Samuel William Lunel and Peter Arnold Lunel; the first named insolvent is employed in the Government bakery, and the second a clerk.

Sabastiao Joseph Aliver, coach builder.

Essoo Mullary, contractor.

Hajee Soolamon Hamid, and Joosub Soolamon, dealers in woollen clothes.

Ambajee Bhicajee, and Jankeebaee (alias Wawoobaee), widow of the late Bhicajee Mucoondjee; the first named insolvent is a clerk in the service of Messrs. Crawford & Co.

Meya Noorkhan Omerkhan, mucadum.

Govindrao Maghushamjee, English writer, unemployed.

Sumsoodin Noorbhoy, glazier.

Thomas Xavier de Souza, formerly a baker, now unemployed.

Mucondjee Curumchund, broker.

Rutonjee Jamasjee Cooper, servant in the service of Vunmali Jeewa & Co.

Cowasjee Framjee, liquor seller.

Gopal Huribhoy, and Vunarsey Girdhur; the first named insolvent is a cotton carder, and the second a carpenter.

Sitaram Kondew Josi, Ramchundra Chintamon Josi, and Balajee Wisajee; the first and second named insolvents are merchants, and the third a turban folder.

Hormusjee Nowrojee, formerly a contractor, now unemployed.

Mahomed Abdoola (alias Bhawoo bin Ahmed Sab Toongaker), lately a servant in the service of one Mahomed Enoos Dulvi, now unemployed.

THE HARBOUR DEFENCES.

THE three guns with which the Middle Ground Battery is to be furnished have now been landed safely. The guns, which are the same as the turret-ship 18-tonners, are of great size, and the process of landing them was not unattended with difficulty. They had first to be swung from their position at the head of the dockyard and put upon low and strong built carriages used for the purpose. Having been brought by rail to the harbour they were lifted by a crane and lowered over the jetty into a barge provided with "chocks," or wooden frames into which a gun is placed to keep it from rolling. The barge was then towed to the Middle Ground, and if the tide happened to be high enough, skids or planks were fixed between its sides and the shore, and the guns were carefully rolled down them on to the wharf. The artillery then took charge of the guns, and had no difficulty in getting them up to the position on the battery where they are to be mounted. The operations were under the charge of Captain Carew.

BENCH OF JUSTICES.

YESTERDAY afternoon an adjourned quarterly meeting of the Bench was held—Mr. Connon presiding. It was proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, seconded by Mr. Narayen Wassoodew, and carried—

That the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to sell the right to build arcades over the footpaths in Hornby Row and Rampart Row east and west to persons desirous of erecting arcades over such footpaths.

It was proposed by Mr. Hope, seconded by Captain Baker, R. E., and carried—

That the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to sell, subject to the confirmation of the Bench, land for the purposes of setting forward houses for improving the line of any public street.

The letter from the Under-Secretary to Government to the Public Works Department, on the subject of the nuisance of the Sonapore drain, called forth a considerable amount of discussion. Mr. Hope said that legally speaking he found Government had no right to summon the Bench to abate the nuisance caused by the outfall of the Sonapore drain into Back Bay, and he thought the request could be fairly described as most extraordinary and one not at all to be expected. However, he was of opinion that the matter was not one to fight about, and from a sanitary point of view he was enabled to see his way to propose the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee—

That the Bench sanction the expenditure of Rs. 1,39,415 out of the sum of Rs. 2,50,000, being the drainage fund assignment for the current year, for the purpose of constructing the proposed new drain at Sonapore.

Mr. Wood opposed the motion, and said he was astonished that after the Commissioner had showed what a strong position the Bench had to resist the demand of Government he should have set that position aside and offered to do after all what Government had demanded. He was also astonished that certain officers of Government who were members of the Bench should use that appointment to bring pressure upon the Justices to agree to Governmental desires. He proposed as an amendment, seconded by Mr. Narayen Wassoodew—

That the Bench cannot entertain the Municipal Commissioner's proposals regarding the Sonapore drain until all the estimates are before the Justices and until it is explained what is to be done with the sewage.

Captain Baker and Dr. Hewlett gave their reasons for the approval of Mr. Hope's motion, and Dr. Blaney opposed it because to agree to it would be to carry out a drainage scheme piecemeal, and there were many of the poorer parts of the city in a much worse condition than that through which the Sonapore drain flowed. Mr. Forbes agreed with Dr. Blaney. Mr. Hope replied; but the conclusion of the discussion was not distinguished by anything beyond a little genial sparring between the Chairman and the Commissioner, and Mr. Wood's amendment was carried. Mr. Hope then delivered to the Bench the heads of his Budget, which showed the receipts for the financial year to be Rs. 34,02,174; the expenditure, Rs. 33,53,056—surplus, Rs. 49,118. Cash balance on January 1st, 1872, Rs. 1,76,618; on December 31st 1872, Rs. 2,25,736. The consideration of the Budget was adjourned till the 19th March.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

ABOUT eighteen months ago we welcomed the appearance in Bombay harbour of the vessel belonging to the Austrian Lloyd's Company which was the pioneer of a new line of steamers to run regularly between this port and Trieste. That steamer and three others which were then put upon the line to Bombay were small vessels, with but little accommodation for passengers; and were simply sent out as a tentative measure. The Austrian Lloyd's Company had many years before the opening of the Suez Canal established different lines for trading to Alexandria, the Syrian coasts, and the Levant; and soon after the great work of cutting the Isthmus of Suez and joining the Mediterranean and the Red Seas had been consummated the directors of the Company put four steamers on the line from Trieste to Bombay. At that time the agent of the Company intimated that, as it depended upon the measure of success which should attend the venture whether the line should be continued, only second class vessels had been sent out—vessels well enough suited for cargo but with poor passenger accommodation. Notwithstanding this candid admission, the Sphinx and Apis and their two sister vessels got passengers, and most of those who have travelled by them have testified to the comfort which they enjoyed on board. From private letters, as well as from the testimonials presented to the officers by passengers, we know that most of the passengers from Bombay by the Austrian Lloyds have spoken highly of the officers of the vessels—of their efforts to secure the comfort of their passengers, and of their qualities as seamen in trying weather. Another point which has not been lost sight of is that the vessels of the Company keep good tables. So popular, indeed, has the line become that all the steamers of the Company that leave Bombay carry large numbers of passengers, and so well have the directors been satisfied with the success of their attempt—much of which success is undoubtedly due to Mr. Gumpert, their Bombay agent,—that they have now commenced to send a superior class of vessels. The first, the Urano, of these is now in harbour, and to celebrate its arrival and the success which has been the cause of its presence here, Mr. Gumpert issued invitations to a number of gentlemen to tiffin on board on Wednesday. On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Gumpert's invitation was responded to by a company of about sixty gentlemen, who assembled at Apollo Bunder at half-past one o'clock, and were conveyed on board the Urano by a small steamer provided by the port. The Urano was gaily dressed in bunting, and looked at from the shore formed a very pretty picture, and on stepping on deck the company were surprised to see such a fine vessel. The Urano was built in Dumbarton in 1869, and has been running for some time in the Mediterranean, but excepting where the men were actually taking on board cargo everything looked so well that it might have been supposed that the vessel had just left the yard. The fitting of the saloon and cabins are of a rich description, and in excellent taste. The saloon and first class cabins are on deck, and covered by a lengthy hurricane deck. The dimensions of the vessel may be interesting to our readers. She is 288 feet in length, 35 feet broad, and her depth is 25 feet. Her registered tonnage is 1,328, with a draught of 21 feet, and with engines of 300 horse power. She has cabins to accommodate 55 first class and 32 second class passengers. The vessel is fitted with all the latest improvements, and to save a detailed description we would simply mention further that she was much admired by the naval critics who were on board.

After having looked over the vessel, the company proceeded to the saloon, where a splendid tiffin was served in the Italian style, a style which appeared to suit well the tastes of the guests, as remarks were general as to the excellence of what was placed on the table. After tiffin, Mr. Gumpert proposed the "Health of the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary," and also "Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince of Wales," both of which toasts were warmly responded to. Mr. Connon then proposed "Success to the Austrian Lloyd's Company." He felt that though the P. & O. Company's steamers had splendid accommodation for passengers, it must be gratifying to all of them to see the vessels of this rival company in Bombay harbour. The commanders of the ships of the Austrian Lloyd's Company—and he had experience of travelling with them—were brave men, fit to command large ships in stormy weather, and he wished them every success. He would be very glad indeed if the Austrian Lloyd's Company were so well supported that it would pay them to send vessels to Bombay every week instead of every month, or even he might say every day. The Austrians he considered were a remarkable people, for not only could they get up very good ships, but splendid tiffins, as was shown by the gigantic success of this entertainment.

Mr. Gumpert responded to the toast. He mentioned that the company in 1835 purchased in London one small steamer, and in the fall of the same year two other English vessels to trade between Venice and Trieste—a voyage of some six or eight hours—and that it now possesses a large fleet of 75 vessels and runs regularly no fewer than 22 lines, most of them mail lines. He hoped it would extend its operations still further eastward and compete on honourable terms with the P. and O. Company and the B. I. S. N. Company. He also asked to be permitted to mention one very remarkable fact viz., that this company with its large fleet and its enormous passenger traffic, particularly in the Mediterranean, the Levant, and the Black Sea, has never, from its commencement to the present day, lost the life of a single passenger. The company had lost ships, but they had never lost a human life. He was certain he was speaking the sentiments of the Board of Directors when he said they are anxious to study the wants of the trading community of India and the convenience of the passengers.

Mr. T. Ormiston then proposed—"The Merchants of Bombay," which was acknowledged by Mr. James Taylor.

Mr. LeMesurier proposed the toast of "Austrian Enterprise, and the Consul-General of Austria, Mr. Gumpert;" and Mr. Gordon (of the B. I. S. N. Company) proposed "The health of Captain Bennitch, Mr. Smith, the chief engineer, and the officers of the Urano."

Mr. Gumpert also proposed "The Press," which was acknowledged by Mr. Maclean.

After another half hour pleasantly spent on the breezy hurricane deck, the company left for the bunder, all speaking highly of the entertainment which had been provided for them. As the steam launch left the vessel, three chairs were given for the Urano, and another three for the captain and officers.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nervousness and want of Energy.—When first the nerves feel unstrung, and listlessness supplants energy, the time has come to take some such alterative as Holloway's Pills to restrain a disorder from developing itself into a disease. These excellent Pills correct all irregularities and weaknesses. They act so kindly, yet so energetically, on the functions of digestion and assimilation, that the whole body is revived, the blood rendered richer and purer, while the muscles become firmer and stronger, and the nervous and absorbent systems are invigorated. These Pills are suitable for all classes and all ages. They have a most marvellous effect on persons who are out of condition; they soon rectify whatever is in fault, restore strength to the body and confidence to the mind.

THE TOOLSEE WATER SCHEME.

LETTER FROM COLONEL KENNEDY.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 26th Feb.

To the CLERK to the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,—I am directed to enclose, for the information of the Bench of Justices, copy of Government Resolution No. 929 of this day's date, and of the papers therein referred to relative to the grant of a loan to the Municipality for the Toolsee Water Supply Scheme.—I have, &c.

H. E. JACOMB,
For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

No. Local 15 of 1872—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Retransferred to the General Department.

2. I will only deal with project No. 3, the others I do not think need consideration.

3. The scheme is not in sufficient detail to allow of a thorough professional examination. There are neither specifications, estimates, nor detailed drawings, and all that can therefore be done is to examine the principle of the project.

4. This is very simple. It is intended to impound water by means of dams in an adjoining valley (Toolsee) and to convey it by means of an excavated channel into the Vehar reservoir.

5. The project is thus far for an auxiliary storage to supplement the Vehar supply, but it is so arranged that, with a connection from the Toolsee lake to the main below Vehar, it would serve also as an independent supply yielding about one-third of the quantity of water now delivered into Bombay from Vehar. Should any accident happen to the Vehar dams, the Toolsee lake would be of the utmost value, and would probably enable the city to tide over a difficulty which otherwise would be of the utmost gravity, which would bring about a state of matters almost difficult to picture, and which ought to be averted at any cost. I am not myself of opinion, and I have carefully examined them, that the Vehar dams are at present in any danger; but no matter how remote the contingency of their failure may be, it should be provided against, and as an independent supply yielding a sufficient quantity for all purposes involves works that would necessitate a very heavy outlay, and which could not be carried out without considerable delay, the fact that the Toolsee lake can be made not only to supplement the present source of supply, but would also constitute a small independent reservoir, is a very weighty reason in its favour.

6. The arrangements proposed to secure this object are as follows:—

1st. A dam across the valley of the Tassoo, which is the main work. It is to be 74 feet high, and is designed on a formula by Rankin. It is designed with a top width of 18·74, and a mean thickness of ·43 of its height, and is to be founded on rock. Provided it be built on a proper specification of carefully laid rubble stone set in good chunam, it has ample strength both to resist pressure and leakage.

2nd. A smaller dam on the dividing ridge between Toolsee and Vehar. This is designed on a section well known in the profession; it is to be 21 feet high with a top width of 6½ feet and a mean thickness of one half its height. Such a mean thickness is an ordinary dimension of safety for reservoir walls, and one which may be trusted if the masonry is such as should be put into a work of this description; the dam is to be on rock.

7. As the result of the sudden failure of this dam under full pressure might endanger the Vehar dams, it is necessary that the wall should be perfectly secure, and this is probably the reason why a little more masonry in proportion has been put into it than has been put into the main dam. There is, if anything, an error in the direction of excess of strength, but this is a fault on the right side, and I do not concur with Mr. Ormiston that any additional security is required.

8. Both the dams are provided with waste weirs, and it is intended that when the Toolsee reservoir fills it should discharge over No. 2 dam into the Vehar lake, and that as soon as the waste weir of the latter begins to run, the waste weir of No. 2 dam should be closed and the surplus Toolsee water allowed to overflow at No. 1, the main dam.

9. Under No. 2 dam, and at a low level through the dividing ridge, there is a tunnel which can be closed by a penstock. The object of this channel is to draw off the Toolsee water in bad seasons when the Vehar lake has not filled to the waste weir level, and to render the Toolsee reservoir available to supplement the Vehar supply. In favourable years the Toolsee water would not be needed and the reservoir would be kept full to serve as a reserve in case of succeeding scanty monsoons, as well as to constitute an independent supply in the event of the failure of the Vehar dams. The scheme appears to be calculated to fulfil the object in view.

10. I do not concur with Mr. Ormiston that it is necessary or even (taking the extra cost into consideration) advisable to widen the channel between Toolsee and Vehar, or to increase the grade of the adit. The object of Mr. Ormiston's proposal appears to be, to discharge the surplus Toolsee water through an enlarged channel instead of over the waste weir of No. 2 dam, but this object seems hardly worth the increase of cost his proposals would involve. There would be no danger whatever in passing the surplus water in the manner proposed over No. 2 waste weir, and the channel, as designed by the Municipal officers, is sufficiently large for all purposes of supply. It is true that until the main dam has been raised to the full height, *i.e.* for the first year after the commencement of the work, a greater part of the Toolsee water would not be available for the Vehar reservoir, but when No. 1 dam has been completed, this would cease and the waste weir over No. 2 dam and the channel below it would do all that is necessary.

11. As regards the question of independent supply, it is not to be disputed should the Vehar dam fail and the Toolsee reservoir become temporarily the only source, that it would be an advantage if arrangements existed for drawing water from the surface through an inlet tower; but I am inclined to doubt whether this object, depending as it does on a somewhat remote contingency, is worth the cost it would involve.

12. In the event, only, of the Vehar dams failing after several successive favorable seasons, would the inlet tower be of any great value.

13. If the failure took place after a season which necessitated the drawing away of the Toolsee supply to supplement that of Vehar, the water in the former lake would be refilled with comparatively pure water and there would be no great need for taking it from the surface. If the dam failed after several years during which the Toolsee water had not been drawn upon, an inlet tower would however secure purer water than could be obtained in its absence. It is a matter of money, but on the whole I am inclined on the chance of what may be termed the double event, *i. e.* the bursting of the Vehar dams after several good seasons, to recommend that the inlet tower should be dispensed with.

14. It will thus be seen that I entertain the following opinions—

1st. That it is advisable to adopt project No. 3.

2nd. That the measures proposed for carrying it out are, as far as I am able to judge in the absence of many details, suitable.

3rd. That I do not think the dams require strengthening if they are built on proper specifications.

4th. That I do not think it necessary to go to the extra cost of widening the channel and increasing the grade of the adit.

5th. That taking all the circumstances into consideration, and bearing in mind that the Municipality has no spare funds, it is not absolutely necessary to provide an inlet tower in anticipation of Toolsee becoming an independent source of supply, though I am willing to allow the arrangements would be more perfect if money could be made available to include such a tower as part of the scheme.

6. In my view therefore, and, assuming the work has been sufficiently rated as stated by Mr. Hope, a sum of 4 lacs of rupees is sufficient to carry out the project.

15. I have stated above that I do not consider the Vehar dams in any present danger. In giving this opinion I had only their section, construction, and present state in view, but it is within my knowledge that there is some doubt as to the manner in which the main has been carried through No. 1 Municipal dam, and it is possible that if there has not been a proper arrangement in this respect that, on the failure of the pipe by wear or by any other cause, very serious consequences might ensue independent of the mere strength of the dam to resist the pressure of the water in the lake, and I would recommend very strongly that the matter be looked to and, if necessary, preventive and remedial measures at once taken.

16. As correspondence on municipal matters has hithertofore been in the General Department, it is probably better that the application for any loan that may be needed for these works should reach the Government of India through that department.

M. K. KENNEDY, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government
Bombay Castle, 26th January 1872.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTAL, 30th January 1872.

From the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, Calcutta.

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Hon. the Governor in Council to forward letters from the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, No. 9, dated 15th January 1872; Further letter from the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, No. 21, dated 18th January 1872, with enclosure; Memo. from the Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 295, dated the 20th January 1872. Memo. by the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, No. 348, dated the 22nd January 1872. Report by the Hon. M. R. Kennedy, Secretary to Government P. W. Department, No. (Local) 15, dated the 25th January 1872 and to request that the Government of India may be moved to sanction the grant of a loan of 4 lacs of rupees to enable the Municipality of Bombay to proceed at once with the water works extension project therein referred to.

2. At present the city depends for its supply of drinking water entirely on the Vehar lake. This supply, however, is liable to be much reduced and even cut short, either by a failure of the water works owing to their original defective construction or (the extent of the valley being comparatively not large) to deficient rainfall. Towards the close of 1870, a large leak was discovered in the main dam of the Vehar lake, and which had to be repaired at a very heavy outlay. The monsoon which followed happened to be scanty, and should the rainy season of the current year prove equally bad, the state of Bombay in 1873 would be deplorable. It has therefore been held by the Justices to be necessary that effective measures should atonce be taken to avert this contingency by securing an extended gathering ground and an auxiliary place for storage.

3. Under these circumstances, out of a number of proposed schemes, that of taking up and utilizing the Toolsee Valley as auxiliary to Vehar, discussed in the accompanying papers, has been adopted by the Bench of Justices, and the project, as modified by the limitations suggested by the Hon'ble Colonel Kennedy, has the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council. I am, therefore, directed to request that you will be so good as to move His Excellency the Viceroy in Council to accord immediate sanction to the grant of the loan asked for by the Justices, and communicate the same by telegraph.

4. I am to add that this is not to supersede the much larger scheme for giving Bombay a plentiful supply of water, which must at some future date be considered.—I have, &c.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th February 1872.

To the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive your letter No. 80, dated 26th instant, with which you forward a Resolution passed by the Bench on Saturday last, the 24th instant, relative to the Toolsee scheme.

2. The Bench of Justices, on the 11th of January 1872, sanctioned a plan which would have cost, it is alleged, 5 lacs of rupees and asked Government to advance that sum of money. Government have, however, under the provisions of section 82 of Act 2 of 1865, power to modify any scheme submitted to them, with reference to the Vehar supply of water. Immediately therefore that the papers were received, they were forwarded for the opinion of the officer on whose judgment Government placed confidence. That officer submitted a report shewing how the work might be carried out with equal efficiency, at a cost of a lac of rupees lower than that named by the Bench; and as it is of the utmost importance, at the present time in particular, for Government to inculcate, and the Bench to practise, the virtue of economy, the plan of the works and the lesser amount of money suggested by the Hon'ble Colonel Kennedy, were adopted by this Government and forwarded to the Government of India with a request that 4 lacs of rupees might be advanced. The answer of the Government of India was the telegraphic message, copy of which was forwarded to the Bench on the 15th instant.

3. The report of the Hon'ble Colonel Kennedy and the letter to the Government of India, which the Bench have already received, were, on the 22nd instant, ordered to be copied and forwarded to the Bench and Mr. Hope. But on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd, so many of the Secretariat clerks were lent by me to the Municipal Commissioner for census work, that the papers were not ready by the 24th. The Bench, under these circumstances, might, with propriety, have asked Government why their scheme had been altered and estimate reduced, instead of hurriedly passing a resolution ordering the Municipal Commissioner to stop all works and submit plans and estimates according to their original views. However, Government cannot share with the Bench the responsibility of delaying for another year such an important work, as it is apparent to the meanest capacity that if nothing is done, and the rainfall this year is scanty, the condition of the poor in Bombay in the hot weather of 1873 will be most deplorable.

4. All preparations therefore for taking the land required for the work have been matured, and nothing has been left undone by Government to aid in carrying out, with the least practicable delay, this important work if the Justices desire that it should be executed.

5. It only remains therefore for the Bench to accept or reject the plan which Government, after full consideration, and in the exercise of their legal powers, have thought proper to sanction.—I have, &c.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

THE RAILWAY EXTENSION TO COLABA.

THE following extract from the Proceedings of Government, in the Railway Department, dated 24th February 1872, has been placed at our disposal:—

Read the following—

To the Secretary to Government, Railway Department.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit letter No. 413, dated 22nd January, with accompaniments, from the Agent, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, on the subject of the extension of that line at Colaba, and the proposals put forward in Government Resolution No. 1493, dated 12th December last.

2. Mr. Currey objects, on general grounds, to the proposal to lower the line in front of the esplanade, and to the provision of an overbridge at Church Gate Street; and he submits an alternative design for a line on the surface of the esplanade, and a level crossing at Church Gate Street, which he estimates will cost the Railway Company Rs. 3,76,410 less than the other. It is unnecessary for me to follow Mr. Currey's arguments on the general question, which are the same, to all intents and purposes, as those urged for years past by the advocates for the Colaba line. I will notice certain special objections further on. Under any circumstances, the railway across the esplanade must be a great nuisance. The question is, whether sinking the line, as proposed, will mitigate the nuisance, and whether the advantage gained will be worth the expense.

3. The overbridge proposed at Church Gate Street will be a very slight obstruction if the line is sunk, and will not look ugly, as the road will not be more than 7 or 8 feet above the present level of the esplanade. Mr. Currey, aware that a bridge in this situation would be a most objectionable and unsightly feature if the line below it is not sunk, adopts the theory that a level crossing would be preferable, and treats the bridge as one of the evils necessarily resulting from the adoption of the sunk line; but I would observe, that, if a level crossing is admissible at all in this situation, it can be made across the sunk line, the approaches to it and to the station being laid out on inclines in cutting. At the same time, my own opinion is, that neither Government, nor the public, should consent to dispense with a bridge.

4. Mr. Currey, as above stated, makes out that a saving of Rs. 3,76,410 would result from adopting the Company's proposals for a line on the esplanade level. It is necessary to examine this statement carefully. The following are the items in which a difference of cost appears, extracted from Mr. Mathew's estimates. The apportionment may not be quite exact, as I have not been able, in all cases, to distinguish the works included in the several items, but it is sufficiently correct for the purpose of comparison:—

Nature of Work.	Cost as per Government plan.	Cost as per Railway Company's plan.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Constructing Line from Marine lines to Colaba, exclusive of fencing	1,47,069	1,79,148
2. Fence or Walls	99,066	65,835
3. Subway, exclusive of fence wall	3,40,398	...
4. Overbridge, Church Gate (about)	96,000	...
5. Level Crossing, Church Gate	...	9,020
6. Church Gate Station	91,959	91,225
7. Overbridge at Cooperage	67,203	1,10,458
8. Foot Overbridges	19,200	28,800
Total	8,60,895	4,84,486
Difference, as shown by Mr. Currey	3,76,409	

5. In respect of items 1, 5, 7 and 8, the estimates are in favour of the Government scheme; the net difference in favour of the scheme advocated by Mr. Currey arises under items 2, 3, and 4.

6. Item No. 2 provides for a parapet wall, 4 feet high, on concrete foundations, the whole way across the esplanade, on both sides of the sunk line. Such a parapet was shown on the sketch drawn by me in the section, which was, in fact, a copy of one submitted by Mr. Mathew in 1870; but this solid parapet is by no means a necessary feature of the scheme. On the contrary, I think a mound, and an iron fence at top, would be far preferable. I would lay out borders with shrubs and flowers on the outside of this, and these, if prettily arranged, would look infinitely better than a wall, and conceal the trains quite as well. The cost need not be at all more than that of the ornamental iron fence proposed by the Company, and the difference shown, Rs. 33,231, will entirely disappear.

7. With regard to item No. 3, I observe that excavation has been calculated at Rs. 91,485, and credit given for Rs. 37,477 only for the earth removed. As the whole of the earth excavated will be available for the outer reclamation, and as the formation of the trench for the sunk line can be, and ought to be, carried out simultaneously with the reclamation, I see no reason for charging for excavation at all. It will pay the contractor for the reclamation, much better to take earth from the esplanade than to bring it in by train. The item may be omitted altogether from the Company's estimate, which will thus be reduced by Rs. 54,008. It further appears to me that the thickness of puddle (3 feet) provided on the slopes of the cutting is rather in excess, and that a less costly description of masonry than brickwork in cement, at Rs. 15 per yard, would suffice for pitching the slopes and bottom of the subway. I do not quite understand either why so much iron piping is needed. The estimate for these three items, puddle, brick masonry, and piping, amounts to Rs. 2,79,612, and I believe, by careful reduction, it might be brought down to 2½ lakhs; but this is a matter for further consideration with the Company's Engineers.

8. Item No. 4 is the cost of the overbridge at Church Gate. I have pointed out above, that, if this item can be omitted from the Company's scheme, it can equally be omitted from the Government scheme, and that, if it is allowed to stand, a very much larger amount should be put down against the Railway Company's scheme for the bridge they will have to build there; but, before going further into this, I would call attention to the extravagant design proposed by Mr. Mathew for this bridge. He takes it right across the centre of the station, spanning the station buildings and platforms. It was suggested in the Government Resolution, that the permanent station for local traffic should form part of the design for the overbridge, but there is no necessity for combining the two, as Mr. Mathew has done. What I should suggest would be to build the bridge on the same design as that proposed at the Cooperage, which is estimated to cost about Rs. 67,000, and to have flights of steps, something like those at Grant Road, but much wider, from the road over the bridge to the platforms of the station, which should be built to one side of the bridge. If low level carriage roads are required as approaches as well, they can be provided on both sides of the line, on the station side of the overbridge; but I doubt if these are indispensable. Assuming that the bridge, if the line is sunk, need not cost more than Rs 67,000, the bridge, if the line is kept on the level of the esplanade, will not cost less than Rs. 1,00,000, so that, instead of a difference of some Rs. 87,000 being shown under this item *against* the Government proposal, there should be a difference of some Rs. 24,000 *in favour* of it, and against Mr. Currey's plan.

9. I think I have now shown conclusively, that in estimating the difference between the cost of the Government and Railway proposals at Rs. 3,76,410, Mr. Currey has greatly overstated it. If the corrections I have shown to be necessary are made, the difference will be reduced to less than Rs. 2,00,000, exclusive of a possible saving in the subway items. This is less than I expected, as I put the probable difference down at from 2½ to 3 lakhs in my memorandum No. 3307 of the 26th October.

10. It remains for me to notice the special arguments brought forward by Mr. Currey, and Mr. Mathew, against the proposed low level line, on other grounds besides the extra expense involved:—

First.—As to the delay that will occur in giving the Company access to Colaba, I concur with Mr. Mathew that it would not be safe to calculate on completing the line according to the Government proposal under three seasons' work, but there will be no difficulty in laying the Colaba end of the permanent line as soon as the reclamation, now in progress, is finished, or in connecting it with the present temporary lines, which must, under any circumstances, be kept open during the progress of the work required for the subway. There will be some little difficulty, no doubt, in carrying on the excavation for the subway, and at the same time leaving the present temporary line undisturbed; but there is nothing in the work which a little engineering skill cannot overcome satisfactorily.

Secondly.—As to the inexpediency of laying out the permanent line for the two lines of rails only, I would observe that, when Mr. Mathew raises this objection, he suggests that four lines will some day be needed to accommodate the traffic; but, when Mr. Currey is advocating the level crossing at Church Gate, he says that the trains will not be numerous, and need not run between 5 and 7 P.M. Both views cannot be correct. For my own part I see no reason whatever for expecting that two lines will be insufficient to accommodate the traffic to Colaba, from both the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways, for the next 50 years. For the same reason I do not concur in the expediency of widening the overbridge at the Cooperage, so as to take four lines.

Thirdly.—As to the drainage of the subway, I of course admit that this is a difficulty, and I even contemplate the possible contingency of the subway being flooded, and traffic stopped for a few hours; but this will only occur at the slack season, and no permanent damage is likely to result.

Fourthly.—As to the lines on to the Cotton Green, I am aware that the site now occupied by sidings and Arthur bunder cannot be approached by the line sketched out by me, except by using sharper curves than the heavy goods engines of the railways will work over; but a glance at the sketch will show that this line gives every facility of access to the Apollo Pier and Reclamation, and to nine-tenths of the Cotton Green.

11. The designs for the passenger stations are promised hereafter, when the general scheme is decided upon, so I will not now write about them. The Agent's argument for allowing 16 ft. headway, instead of 14 ft. 6 in in the overbridges is put forward, because the Traffic Department have been in the habit of loading their cotton waggons higher than the standard gauge for Indian Railways, and I should accede to this request with great reluctance.

12. In conclusion, I would call attention to the 11th para. of the Agent's letter, and to the plan on which the Colaba reclamation south of the Cooperage overbridge is shown as covered over with straggling sidings. It would be as well to inform the Agent that Government will not entertain any proposal at present for laying more than the two lines of rails required to give access to the Gun Carriage premises on this reclamation, and that the Colaba passenger platform must be placed on these lines, and that the arrangement shown in the plan will, on no account, be sanctioned.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. F. HANCOCK, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Acting Consulting Engineer for Railways.
Consulting Engineer's Office, Bombay, 3rd February 1872.

RESOLUTION.—The Consulting Engineer seems very clearly to show that a considerable reduction is practicable on the estimated difference between the cost of sinking the line and retaining it on the higher level, and that the extra outlay involved, after the corrections he points out are made, will not probably exceed two lakhs of rupees. Colonel Hancock's remarks should be communicated to the Railway Company, and the Agent should be requested to submit a revised estimate, in communication with the Consulting Engineer.

2. If there be so small a difference in cost, the Company may very well, and fairly, be called on to carry out the plan which is devised in the interests of the general community, and is intended to secure that the railway shall traverse the western verge of the esplanade, in a manner as little objectionable as possible.

3. If the line be sunk as proposed the trains will be almost entirely concealed, and the construction of overbridges will be very much simplified.

4. An overbridge at Church Gate Street is indispensable, and this should be clearly intimated to the Agent, and Government agree with the Consulting Engineer that in these overbridges the standard dimensions should be adhered to.

5. Only two lines of rails should be provided for.

6. As regards the Colaba reclamation, the Company should be informed that they will only be permitted such portion of it as may be required for two lines of rails, and that the arrangement of sidings shown on the plan now submitted will not be permitted.

7. As soon as the estimates and plans are revised in accordance with these views, they should be submitted to the Government of India.

M. K. KENNEDY, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

THE following season reports for the fortnight ending the 28th February have been published in the *Government Gazette*:—

AHMEDABAD, 28th February.—Rubbee harvest very promising. Bajree 15¼, wheat 10 seers.

KAIRA, 27th February.—Late, and cotton crops good, picking going on. Rice 9, bajree 16 seers.

TANNA, 28th February.—Nothing particular as regards weather and crops. Rice 8¾, bajree 10¼, toor dall 8¾, and wheat 11 seers per rupee.

KHANDEISH, 28th February.—Grain and cotton prospects unfavourable. Wheat crop being harvested, bajree 9 seers, jowaree 9 seers.

AHMEDNUGGUR, 28th February.—No rain. Bajree 11½ seers per rupee.

POONA, 28th February.—No rain. Harvest already reaped. Cotton crops not satisfactory. Bajree 10 seers.

SATTARA, 28th February.—All late crops bad. Reaping nearly over. Cotton picking begun. Bajree 12 seers.

DHARWAR, 28th February.—Late crops almost reaped. Cotton-picking in progress; out-turn middling. Jowaree 24 seers.

KURRACHEE, 27th February.—Rain none. Rubbee crops suffered from frost a little in the Sehwan district, and considerably in Jurruck and Shahbunder districts. Wheat 12 seers and rice 8 seers. Cotton-picking over.

RAJCOTE, 28th February,—Cold-weather crops favourable. Cotton prospects good. Bajree 11 seers.

GUJARAT, 28th February.—Weather hot. Cotton crops healthy; picking in full operation. Slight dew falling.

SURAT, 28th February.—Cotton three-quarters picked; out-turn light. Good deal of late crop dried up.

THE JACOBABAD REVENUE FRAUDS.

ABSTRACT OF RECENT PROCEEDINGS.
(CONTINUED FROM WEDNESDAY'S "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")
9TH JANUARY 1872.

THE Court enquires of the prosecutor whether he has any further evidence to produce in this case.

The Prosecutor replies—Having been summoned by the Court to-day to state what further evidence I have to bring forward in the case of the Crown v. Wussun Mull and Gedoo Mull, accused by me as Magistrate of the District, of general falsification of accounts with intent to cheat and criminal breach of trust, committed in certain instances between the years 1866-67 and 1869-70, both inclusive, I beg to explain with reference to Major Dunsterville's evidence of the 27th ult., and previously, that, as stated to the Court at the time, I reserved certain questions which I had to put for the Hoozoor Deputy Collector, and I still require his evidence on many important points. Moreover, when I informed the Court on that day that I had arranged with the Assistant Accountant General, Mr. Wells, to examine the accounts of 1866-67, I did so with a view to bringing forward in this Court several points in the accounts of that year in support of my charges against the two accused. I was therefore much disappointed to learn subsequently that, although Mr. Wells came to Jacobabad originally on my invitation, that his services were not at my disposal as Magistrate of the district in regard to the case; but that an enquiry, of which the correspondence now submitted to the Court is the result, was initiated by the Commissioner himself in communication with Major Dunsterville, the Collector of Shikarpoor, and Mr. Wells, as referred to at the close of para. 2 of Commissioner's letter No. 26, dated 4th inst., to Mr. Wells's address. I beg leave to state that I was not invited to attend the enquiry referred to, and that I have only obtained a copy of the Commissioner's letter under reference on my applying to Mr. Wells for it, in consequence of his taking up other accounts than those which I had asked him to be so kind as to examine in the first instance. It appears to me that I have been superseded in my functions as Magistrate of the district in regard to this case, particularly as my object throughout has been to approach the accounts of 1869-70 through those of previous years, commencing with 1866-67, whereby alone I submit, it can be satisfactorily proved in a court of justice what are casual errors, and what are casual omissions and entries, or whether they are part of a system intended to defraud or not. Apart from the leases of 1866-67, in the jumma wussool of that year the outstanding balances are stated to amount to Rs. 35,308-7-4, and as about Rs. 25,000 of this amount is actual cash recovered during the year 1866-67, as ascertained from examining the accounts, I am entirely unable to account for such a sum being included in the outstanding balances, instead of being brought properly forward in the cash account as it ought to have been. Moreover, I wished to ascertain with Mr. Wells's aid, with what effect upon the revenue of 1867-68 that amount or thereabouts has been introduced in the cash account of the latter year under the same head of account as it was entered in 1866-67. The cash receipts for fisheries for 1866-67, which form part of these outstanding balances, stated at Rs. 1,233-1-8, are considerably below the contract which was sold in 1866-67 for Rs. 2,300. Also, the Revenue Report for 1866-67 stated that the sum of Rs. 42,360-8-2 had been separately credited to local funds under the head of hussab. But in the jumma wussool, or general abstract of the accounts, for that year, hussab is shown as follows: viz., in the first page of that account, which ought to exhibit the entire receipts of the district for that year, the only entry on account of hussab is as follows: Public Works katta, Rs. 19,364-6-8. In the third page of the same jumma wussool, which shows the outstanding balances of the three talookas for the year, the sum total is Rs. 35,308-7-4, and in it the following sums are included, viz:

Fisheries		Rs. 3,212 1 8
Detail.		
Last year	Rs. 1,979 0 0	
Season 1866-67	„ 1,233 1 8	
Local Fund		„ 22,512 2 1
Detail.		
One anna less	Rs. 1,017 1 5	
Hussab account	„ 21,495 2 8	
Pond account		2,261 9 9

Thus the hussab account is as follows:—

Public Works	„ 19,364 6 8
Local Funds in Outstanding Balances	„ 21,495 2 8
Total	Rs. 40,859 9 4

Until the accounts of 1866-67 and 1867-68 have been examined by a professional accountant, it will be impossible for me to prove to the satisfaction of a Court of justice whether dishonest misappropriation of any of these sums for a time only or otherwise has been committed by the accused; but the fact of cash being placed in outstanding balances and not credited till the following year demands investigation. These and other transactions of the same period I was prepared to bring forward in Court so soon as I had obtained Mr. Wells's opinion regarding them after a searching examination in the manner suggested by that gentleman in the 10th para. of his letter to the Commissioner, dated 1st instant, viz., by "collating the jummabundee, not the talooka accounts, and tracing the entries thence into the imperial accounts of the Shikarpoor Treasury." Whenever this has been done, I hope to avail myself of Mr. Wells's evidence. Being deferentially of opinion that my functions as prosecutor in this case have been unlawfully interfered with, inasmuch as the accounts which have been under separate enquiry were, and still are, under investigation before this Court, I would request the Court with reference to Sudder Court's order No. 2,210, dated 28th September 1871, which was read to me on the 2nd October last; and agreeably to section 404 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to solicit the Sudder Court to call for the proceedings up to date; both to explain the cause of delay, and to obtain a ruling as to whether or not the usual procedure of the Courts of law has not been interfered with by the Commissioner's proceedings explained in the correspondence now produced in Court; and to notify what position I now hold as prosecutor; having in my capacity of Magistrate of this district preferred the charges against the accused in this Court. I would therefore submit that the case be adjourned pending such reference, with a view to Mr. Wells's evidence regarding the accounts of 1866-67 being obtained as soon as possible; that gentleman having been first engaged in investigating those accounts for the prosecution as explained in the correspondence.

Remark by the Court—The Court declines to receive the correspondence, or to interfere with what took place out of Court between the prosecutor, the Commissioner, and Mr. Wells; and does not consider it within its province to make the reference requested. With regard to the adjournment asked for, the Court would first like to be informed whether any further evidence is to be brought forward in support of the three instances of supposed double charges in the prosecutor's deposition of the 15th August last, or of the criminal breach of trust with respect to the sum of Rs. 2,260-9-2, mentioned by the prosecutor in the proceedings of 4th November last.

The Prosecutor—My further action with regard to those charges and others, which I have also made against the accused, will depend, as I have already explained, upon the assistance which I may obtain from Mr. Wells, through whom I hoped, as explained this day, to bring forward instances in support of my charges at no distance date, but it is impossible for me to say, under present circumstances, when his evidence may or may not be available.

Remark by the Court—The four instances abovementioned are the only specified charges made by the prosecutor, and evidence concerning them alone must be completed before the fresh charges can be listened to; the Court therefore asks the prosecutor whether it is in support of those charges alone that Wudhoo Mull's evidence is requested.

Answer—Yes; as also that of Mr. Well's.

The Court then adjourned.

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THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Bombay Castle, 26th February 1872.

Letter from the Coroner of Bombay, No. 5, dated 15th February 1872, reports having held an inquest on the body of one Shaik Abdoola, a lunatic, who died at the Mombadavee Chowkey on the 11th February 1872 and forwards an extract from the evidence of Dr. Sidney Smith, the Police Surgeon, and the entire evidence of Dr. Shepherd, the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, taken at the inquest, showing the want of accommodation at the Police Hospital and chowkeys, and the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba for insane people, and states that the jury in their verdict expressed their opinion for the urgent necessity that exists for at once providing increased accommodation for lunatics in a proper asylum, and also the desirability of having at the Police Hospital, or elsewhere, a proper room where lunatics arrested by the police could be temporarily confined until transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, and expresses a hope that the last recommendation at least of the jury may be carried out speedily.

RESOLUTION.—Government in the Judicial Department are not aware how matters stand in reference to the new central asylum projected for Bombay, but consider that this work should take precedence of all others in the next provincial Budget. These papers should, therefore, be forwarded to the General Department, with an expression of opinion on the part of the Judicial Department that the construction of a new central asylum should be proceeded with forthwith.

2. Enquiry should be at once made to ascertain if any house can be hired near the Police Hospital and made suitable for the temporary detention of delirious or insane persons who may come into the custody of the police and cannot be immediately admitted to the asylum.

3. The Police Commissioner should be addressed on this subject, and requested to report on the cost of obtaining such accommodation with as little delay as possible.

4. As the hot weather is approaching, measures should be taken to relieve the Colaba Asylum of some of its patients. This can only be done by renting a building in some other part of the town and assigning the charge to one of the unemployed medical officers on general duty with a suitable establishment. All the incurables and the less serious cases might be removed to the new building and the worse class of cases retained at Colaba. It should be suggested to the General Department that a building might be obtained at Mazagon or elsewhere.

MUSCAT.

FROM 4TH TO 18TH FEBRUARY 1872.

Muscat Political Agency, dated 18th February 1872.

During the past fortnight tranquillity has prevailed in all the provinces of Oman. It is rumoured that Seyyid Salim bin Thoweynee designs taking the field in the south-east.

The Muscat Custom House has changed hands, and is now being worked under Mr. C. McGill.

H. M. S. Magpie arrived at Muscat on 10th inst., and left for Bombay on the 13th.

His Highness Seyyid Toorkee is sending an Envoy with a present of horses to his brother Seyyid Burgash of Zanzibar.

(Signed.) E. C. ROSS, Major,
H. B. M.'s Political Agent and Consul, Muscat.

INDIAN ITEMS.

SCINDE APPOINTMENTS.—We understand that on Col. Widdicombe proceeding on furlough in April next, Major Grant will assume charge of the Kurrachee Judgeship, Major Grant being relieved at Hyderabad by Mr. Phillpotts, C. S., the Judge of Shikarpoor. The Judgeship of Upper Sind has been offered to Mr. Scott, C. S., who is now at Ahmedabad; and it is presumed that, on his declining the post, the appointment will be conferred on Mr. Tagore, C. S.—*Sindian*, Feb. 24.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—*Main Line.* Earnings week ending 17th February 1872, £58,728-6-5. Corresponding week last year, £61,283-19-5. Decrease, £2,555-13-0. From 1st January 1872 to 17th February 1872, £398,432-6-1. From 1st January 1871 to 18th February 1871, £359,581-15-8. Increase, £38, 850-10-5. Miles open week ending 17th February 1872, 1,280. Corresponding week last year, 1,279½. Increase, ½. Per mile open week ending 17th February 1872, £45-17-8. Corresponding week last year, £47-17-11. Decrease, £2-0-3.—*Jubbulpore Line.* Earnings week ending 17th February 1872, £2,942-8-6. Corresponding week last year, £5,239-17-1. Decrease, £2,297-8-7. From 1st January 1872 to 17th February 1872, £22,914-4-8. From 1st January 1871 to 18th February 1871, £21,299-3-11. Increase, £1,915-0-6. Miles open week ending 17th February 1872, 223. Corresponding week last year, 223. Per mile open week ending 17th February 1872, £13-3-11. Corresponding week last year, £23-9-11. Decrease, £10-6-0.

SHERE ALI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I trust that Lord Napier will not be many hours in Calcutta, before he is made aware of the fact that the anxiety of the European community is a little below fever heat to know what measures the Government mean to adopt to rid the country of the set of scoundrels who are believed to be the stringpullers of the tragedies that have recently convulsed the country. In spite of the many plausible theories to the contrary, that have been published and spoken by high men in high places, there is a very general impression abroad that Abdoola and Shere Ali were merely the chosen instruments for perpetrating deeds that were conceived and planned by other minds than theirs; and so long as a *beggarly* set of rebellious villains are permitted to drag their loathsome bodies through the country, preaching conspiracy under the sacred garb of religion, so long must we be prepared to hear of isolated cases of assassination.

In a vast country like this, there will always be a plentiful supply of men who, writhing under some imaginary wrong, will be only too ready to take an active part in any plot that promises them a large measure of present revenge and an indescribably blissful future.

Comparatively harmless in themselves, these unfortunate wretches seem to become little better than so many infernal machines in the hands of those who have sagacity enough to detect their weaknesses, and villany enough to use them to serve their own infamous ends.

I believe Abdoola and Shere Ali to have been machines of this kind; and holding this opinion, it is scarcely necessary to add that I look upon any attempt to prevent assassinations, by killing both the body and soul of the assassins, as futile, and about as sensible as would be the cutting off of a cobra's tail to prevent its biting. No, Sir, I am one of those who believe in the existence of a "head-centre—" a cool, clear-headed fellow, who, Moltke-like, plans bloody battles for others to fight.

Accepting this, then, as the true position of affairs, it is clearly the duty of Government to adopt every legal means in their power to track and unearth this head-centre and as many of his deputies as they can catch. To this end, I would suggest the introduction of an elaborate system of espionage throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Every mela, every large bazaar, every native camp, and every special religious assembly, should be honoured by an unceremonious visit from one of the members of the S. P. force. The central office would of course be attached to the Executive Council of India, and the Commissioner in charge should have full authority to intercept, by a direct order, any letters or telegrams he might require. Much judgment would be required in the selection of the agents or emissaries. It would be essentially necessary to have them as much as possible like natives in colour and general appearance, and at the same time as unlike them as possible in character and feelings. They should be well paid, and, to keep them true to their trust, they should be bound under a solemn oath, a money security, and a penalty of transportation if not death. With this network of intelligent, trustworthy spies scattered throughout the country, and in *direct* communication with the central office, the Commissioner would have a constant stream of reliable information as to the doings and feelings of the people pouring into his bureau from all directions. Thus supplied, the Commissioner, with the aid of a few confidential assistants, would then proceed to separate the wheat from the chaff, compare notes, and prepare a brief but comprehensive report for the information of the Governor-General and the Ordinary Members of the Supreme Council. A scheme like this, if carried out, would necessarily involve a large additional demand upon the revenue; but if it is possible by this means to furnish the Governor-General every morning with an abstract report of the latest sayings and doings of his dissatisfied subjects, who will deny that it would be cheaply purchased at ten or fifteen lacs per annum.

A department such as I propose, would, I take it, be very much more to the purpose at the present time, than the Agricultural Department recently created. Before making a garden of the country, already temptingly beautiful and rich to outsiders, it would perhaps be as well to examine the nature and test the security of our holding.

The Exeter Hall band of brothers and sisters in philanthropy would doubtless raise a pitiful howl against the introduction of that horrible French system of "Spies" amongst what Claptrap has painted as a docile, harmless and persecuted, but intensely loyal, people. If the terrible event which we now mourn results in nothing else, there is some reason to hope that it will have the effect of putting an end to the unlimited spouting of such unmitigated nonsense.—Yours, &c., X.

THE TRIAL OF SHERE ALI AT PORT BLAIR.

THE assassination of the late Viceroy, it will be remembered, was perpetrated on the evening of the 8th instant, at 7 o'clock, or possibly a quarter of an hour later. The assassin was taken on board the Glasgow in the same boat (a steam-launch) which conveyed the insensible Viceroy and those attending him. It is questionable if Lord Mayo was alive when put on board the steam-launch, but it is certain that he had expired ere it reached the Glasgow. Dr. Loney, the Staff Surgeon of the latter ship, who descended into the launch to see His Excellency, has deposed that he found him "quite dead." Dr. Barnett, Surgeon to the Viceroy, who at 8-50 P.M. was summoned from the Dacca, found His Excellency being carried into his cabin. "As soon as he was laid on his cot I saw that he was quite dead," are Dr. Barnett's words. Shortly after Dr. Barnett's arrival, the *post mortem* examination took place.

The Hon. Ashley Eden, officiating Commissioner of British Burmah, on hearing of the assault, came from the Dacca on board the Glasgow, and, in consultation with Mr. Aitchison, Foreign Secretary, determined that the prisoner should be identified without loss of time. These officials found Shere Ali lying on the deck, guarded and bound, and in a very exhausted state. They removed his convict ticket, No. 15,557, from his neck, and asked him who he was. The prisoner's reply was that he was "A Mussulman," but he added that he was "Shere Ali, the son of Wulli, of Jumrood, near the Khyber." He was then asked by Mr. Aitchison why he had done what he had; and replied—"By the order of God!"

Mr. Aitchison asked if he had any associate in the crime, to which his reply was—"*Mera shareek koi admi nahim; mera shareek Khuda hai.*"

On the following morning (9th instant) a magisterial enquiry was held on board the Glasgow. Major Playfair, the presiding magistrate at that enquiry, before proceeding to take evidence, explained to the prisoner that the Court had been convened to enquire regarding the charge against him, of having murdered the Viceroy. The prisoner thereupon replied—"Yes; I did it."

The witnesses examined by Major Playfair were, Flag Lieutenant Hawkins, of H. M. S. Glasgow, Mr. G. W. Allen, Count Ernest Waldstein, Captain H. Lockwood, A. D. C., Colonel W. F. Jervois, R.E., Major O. T. Burne, Private Secretary, and Urjun, a bazaar peon, or convict chuprassie, who had been one of the Viceroy's guard on the preceding day, and the first to seize the assassin.

The termination of the inquiry saw the prisoner committed to the Sessions on a charge of murder. Before his commitment, however, the prisoner, after being warned that any admission he might make would be used as evidence against him, said—"This man (Urjun) seized me, whereupon a thousand men set on me. If the sahibs will say they saw me do the deed, then I did it. If they did not see me, then I did not do it. I did not kill the sahib. If the sahibs say I did, I will admit it, but not on the statement of a black man. It was a black who seized me, and then a thousand others said I did it, I have no witnesses to call."

The prisoner's convicted register was produced, and showed him to be "Shere Ali, son of Wulli; caste, Kookee Kheyl, and resident of Pakree." He had been sentenced to transportation for life in June 1867, by the Commissioner of Peshawur, for murder. His age was then twenty-five years, and he has been at Port Blair since May 1869. His character as a convict was good, the only offence recorded against him being his having been found in possession of upwards of fifty pounds of wheat for which he could not account.

On the same day on which the above preliminary investigation was held, Shere Ali was arraigned before a Session Court held on board H. M. S. Glasgow, and presided over by General Stewart, C.B., Superintendent of Port Blair.

To the charge of having wilfully murdered the Earl of Mayo, Shere Ali pleaded Not Guilty.

Mr. G. N. Allen was the first witness sworn, and his statement was substantially as follows:—In walking down Mount Harriet, Mr. Allen (who was one of the Viceregal party, and had accompanied His Excellency throughout the day) was along with Lieutenant Hawkins, and generally about 8 or 10 feet behind the Viceroy. At the bottom of the hill, and when within a hundred yards off, and in full view of the moorings, Mr. Allen fell some thirty or forty feet behind. The next moment he heard a great noise from the centre of the lengthy pier, where the Viceroy and party had reached, and saw a large crowd of natives there beating some one they had on the ground. At the same time, Mr. Allen's eye caught the figure of the Viceroy standing in the water on the left of the pier. His Excellency appeared endeavouring to gather himself up after a fall, and was brushing his hair off his forehead with his hand. Just then a hand was stretched out from the pier to His Excellency to help him up. It was Major Burne, Mr. Allen thinks, who thus helped Lord Mayo out of the water. As Lord Mayo got on the pier from the water, Mr. Allen observed his light-coloured coat stained with blood in front, on the shoulder. Mr. Allen next saw the Viceroy sitting on the edge of the truck, and bleeding profusely. Several had helped to put His Lordship on the truck, and in a sitting position. Lord Mayo, however, soon fell back flat on his back, apparently in great pain. Mr. Allen says that His Lordship tried to say something, but that he was unable to catch the precise words. On board the steam-launch endeavours were made to keep up the circulation by chafing His Lordship's hands and feet, and trying to staunch the wounds. Mr. Allen did not see the prisoner strike the blow, but Shere Ali is the man whom the police had down, and whom they were belabouring, immediately after the blow was struck.

At the magisterial investigation, Mr. Allen further stated that great confusion ensued when the blow was struck, and that a crowd, apparently of convicts, had gathered at the commencement or shore-end of the pier. Mr. Allen endeavoured to get the police to form line across the pier to shut out the crowd, but the police paid no heed to his words, and it was not until Captain Lockwood came up and directed them to do so, that they did form the line desired.

Captain H. Lockwood, A.D.C., had, with Count Waldstein, preceded the Viceroy in coming down Mount Harriet. He and the Count were sitting on some blocks of stones on the pier causeway, when the Viceroy and party had come within 25 yards of them. Then a disturbance was heard among the viceregal party, and the majority of the torches went out. Captain Lockwood ran to the spot to see what was the matter, and then saw the Viceroy standing in the water below the causeway, to its left, and apparently unhurt. The Viceroy said something which sounded like "It is all right." At that time a dozen or so of natives were holding down a man and beating him. Capt. Lockwood interposed, and directed that the man should be tied tightly and not killed. Just then the Viceroy, supported by Lieutenant Hawkins and others, was on a truck standing by the side of the pier. Captain Lockwood on going up to him found him bleeding profusely from a wound near the left shoulder, and joined those present in endeavouring to stop the blood. It was Captain Lockwood who ordered the prisoner to be taken with the party on board the Glasgow, and who, while doing so, took from the hands of a native the knife that the prisoner had stabbed the Viceroy with. At that time the knife was bloody, and Captain Lockwood, after satisfying himself on that point, handed it back to the native policeman, who then handed it to Mr. Allen, by whom it was taken on board the Glasgow.

The evidence of Count Ernest Waldstein was next given, and tallied with that of Captain Lockwood, with whom the Count had gone ahead of the Viceregal party. The Count, however, stated his belief that the Viceroy was dead before he was put on board the launch. He also said, that when awaiting on the pier the arrival of the remainder of the Viceroy's party from Mount Harriet, he saw no natives there, though there were some close by on shore, at the village side.

The purport of the Hon. Mr. Eden's evidence has been given above, and need not be repeated.

Mr. C. U. Aitchison, Foreign Secretary, had the same statement to make as Mr. Eden, but in reply to questions put by the prisoner, said that the words of the latter on the preceding night had not been "God knows why I did it," but "God ordered me to do it." Mr. Aitchison further said that when the question, Why have you done this? was first put to the prisoner, he answered "*Mera nusseeb*," *i. e.* "It was my predestined fate," but that subsequently he said, and not once but twice, that "God had given him the order." Mr. Aitchison also testified to having heard the prisoner admit at the magisterial investigation that he had committed the murder.

Lieutenant Hawkins, of the Glasgow, was one of those who descended Mount Harriet in company with the Viceroy. The descent was completed, and when the party had traversed about half the pier on their way to the steam-launch, the Lieutenant observed some one rush in the direction of the Viceroy, and saw a hand and a gleaming knife above that personage's shoulder. An immediate rush forward of the whole party took place, and the next moment the prisoner was on the ground struggling with the police, who seemed inclined to kill him. Lieutenant Hawkins saved the criminal as well as he could, and looking up saw the Viceroy standing in the water. *At that precise moment some one rushed past the Lieutenant as if endeavouring to escape off the pier.* He was a native and dressed in white. Lieutenant Hawkins thinks that he had come out of the crowd when the Viceroy had been struck, and the torches being out, the Lieutenant could not see him distinctly, nor clearly discern how he was dressed. Lieutenant Hawkins was about fifteen yards in rear of the Viceroy's place on the pier when the rush past of this man occurred. *In the opinion of Lieutenant Hawkins there were two assailants, the man who rushed past him landwards being the second!* The Viceroy was on the left side of the pier when stabbed, and so was Lieutenant Hawkins, but between them was the double row of policemen and chuprassies. Major Burne was in line with the Viceroy, on his left. It seemed to the Lieutenant that the assassin rushed from the right side of the pier. He (the Lieutenant) was in rear of the police, yet did not observe any one rush from thence, but from the right side of the pier and of the police. There appeared to the Lieutenant to be no one between the police and the Viceroy. He did not see the blow given; the hand and knife were all he saw. The man knocked down and beaten by the police was the prisoner, Shere Ali.

Colonel Jervois, R.E., was of the Viceregal party to Mount Harriet. In coming down, and when near the foot of the hill, some torch-bearers came to light the Viceroy to the end of the pier. They had been sent by the officials of the island, near the foot of the hill; about forty convicts were on parade in front of the houses of the village, but off the road. The Viceregal party was advancing along the pier, the Viceroy and Major Burne in line in front, Colonel Jervois about ten feet to the left rear of the Viceroy, and immediately in front of the right files of the police, when a man rushed past the Colonel on his left hand, having apparently come through the police, and fell on the Viceroy, inflicting a wound high up on the shoulder. The Viceroy rolled off the left side of the pier into the water. The assassin was immediately seized, and would have been killed had not the police been restrained. The man who committed the deed was, Colonel Jervois has no doubt, the man seized, though he would be unable to identify him.

Major O. T. Burne, the Private Secretary, ascended Mount Harriet with the Viceroy. The distance up hill is about 1½ miles, and the whole party walked behind Earl Mayo. On reaching the top all felt a little tired, and sat down to rest themselves. This made the trip later than had been intended, but before a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes the descent was commenced. Believing that the dangerous parts of the settlement had been visited in the day time, no extra precautions were taken; but all kept close to the Viceroy, the guards on either side and in rear. Darkness fell, and at more than fifty yards up the road torches from the settlement met the party. Lord Mayo directed that the torch-bearers should keep well in front. When more than half of the pier had been traversed, and the steam-launch was not more than 20 yards in front, General Stewart, seeing a line of European overseers, fell out to give them some orders. Till then the guards, with a line of chuprassies in rear of them, had been close up to the Viceroy, but there was more or less of struggling and hurrying on towards the boat. At the moment General Stewart had retired, Major Burne heard a thud on his right, and turning, saw a man on the Viceroy's back, apparently thumping him. He saw no knife, but it was pitch dark. The Major immediately rushed at the man, but found that two of the native guards and Lieutenant Hawkins had got hold of him. The Major swears that the man he saw on the Viceroy's back was the man secured by the native police, but in the hurry and darkness he could not note his face. Major Burne had run to the Viceroy's aid, and assisted him out of the water. Lord Mayo merely said, "Burne, they have hit me." The Viceroy was laid on a truck and carried to the boat, efforts being made to stop the bleeding. Lord Mayo said, "Lift up my head," as they were moving him to the boat, and, as far as Major Burne knows, said nothing more. In the boat he was quite unconscious. Major Burne considers it probable that it was through the gap made by General Stewart in retiring that the assassin rushed forward. When the assassination took place the guards and chuprassies were fairly close to the Viceroy, in rear and on both sides, though in hurrying forward along the pier Lord Mayo had, at that moment, got a greater distance from them than would otherwise have occurred. Major Burne and the Superintendent had been in communication as to proper precautions necessary for the safety of the Viceroy, and on arriving in the Glasgow they had again discussed them. The Viceroy was quite satisfied with the arrangements agreed on and reported to him by Major Burne. The Viceroy, however, (said Major Burne) was himself a fearless man; he disliked precautions of any kind, and on the 8th told General Stewart to send away some of the guard; indeed, at one time that day, the Viceroy himself sent away part of the guard, thinking he had left all the dangerous parts of the settlement. It was half-past 5 P.M. when the steam-launch arrived at Hopetown, bearing the Viceroy from Viper and Chatham Islands.

Urjun, the bazaar peon and convict chuprassie, who was the first to seize the assassin, was examined. He saw no other man with the prisoner, nor could he say where the latter had sprung from. The torches were in front, and it had become dark behind. Urjun is a Moradabad Brahmin.

Peter, a Madras native Christian, who was with Urjun, gave evidence to the same purport.

Surgeons Barnett and Loney were the medical witnesses examined. The substance of their testimony has already been published.

The prosecution having closed, the prisoner was called on for his defence.

He said:—"I was asked last night if I had done the crime, and replied, 'God knows!' The Judge Sahib has now made inquiry, and must use his own judgment in the matter. There will be an account kept in the other world, and all will then know the truth. I have nothing further to say."

A verdict of "Guilty" was then recorded, and the sentence "To suffer death by hanging," passed.

After sentence of death had been passed, the prisoner said he had a statement to make, but, on the Court encouraging him to make it, merely said:—

"It is a small matter. I will speak out on the day I am to be hanged. If I said anything now, you might think I was trying to save my life. Whoever is killed is killed by the order of God, and God knows the man who struck the blow in this case. If the Judge should not be present when I am taken out to be hanged, I will make my statement to the officer present, and he will put it down in writing, I will not say anything to you now."

The Court then closed.—*Correspondent of the Indian Statesman.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"Where the general health is impaired, and emaciation in progress," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., Physician to Her Majesty in Ireland, "the reviving and re-animating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

THE following address to Her Majesty by the British Indian Association (Calcutta) has been published:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, &c., &c., &c.

May it please your Majesty,—We, the members of the British Indian Association, meeting in Calcutta, on behalf of ourselves and of the native population of Bengal generally, crave leave, as your Majesty's loyal subjects, to approach your gracious Majesty with this humble, respectful, and heartfelt expression of our joy and congratulation at the recovery, under God's blessing, of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from his late serious illness.

The distressing intelligence of His Royal Highness's sickness had caused a deep feeling of anxiety and sympathy among the varied populations of your Majesty's Indian Empire, which found a natural expression in prayers to Heaven; and nothing has given greater satisfaction to your Majesty's Indian subjects than His Excellency the Viceroy's announcement of His Royal Highness's recovery.

May the Almighty Father of All prolong your Majesty's years, and bless your Majesty and your Royal family with health, and vouchsafe His grace to your Majesty and to your children to govern with wisdom, justice and mercy, the many races and nations which acknowledge your beneficent sway, and to diffuse among them the manifold blessings of England's rule, is the earnest prayer of the undersigned loyal and devoted subjects of your gracious Majesty.

THE CONTROL OF THE POLICE.

(*Englishman.*)

PROBABLY few persons with any considerable Mofussil experience, who are not police officers, will be inclined to dissent from the highly practical remarks contained in the last Bengal Administration Report on the subject of the control of the police. "Experience," says the Lieutenant-Governor, "has gradually made it more and more clear that the executive head of a district must also be practically as well as nominally the head of the district police, and failing his being so made, that the head of the police would virtually more and more fall into the position of the executive head of the district. The police are the visible symbol of authority in the eyes of the people in the interior, and whomsoever the police look to as their local ruler, the people soon acquire the habit of also so regarding. Under such disadvantages, it is impossible for the District Magistrate to retain his prestige as executive head of the district and local representative of the Government." These few sentences admirably sum up the views which we have for years urged upon the Government in connection with this subject. But the ill effects of erecting the police into an *imperium in imperio* are far from being confined to diminution of the prestige of the magistrate. The police was never less efficient or more oppressive than it is at the present day, and the whole country will hail a return to the old system with heartfelt satisfaction.

THE SIMLA FLIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—Anent the annual transmigration of the Government of India to the hills, the following observations have occurred to me:—

It has recently been said by one of your contemporaries that it is not the intention of Lord Napier to interfere with the arrangements which have been made by the Government by way of engaging houses in Simla for the annual move. These arrangements were, of course, made in usual course without the least idea of the change of circumstances which has since unexpectedly occurred; and it may be regarded as the right course for Lord Napier to pursue, to throw upon the permanent members of the Government the responsibility of acting in the matter of proceeding to Simla this season. If they are of opinion that the important and unprecedented events that have occurred should not change their action as to the removal of the Government to Simla, it would be a very strong step, for one who only temporarily holds the office of Governor-General to take, if he were to put in his veto against his colleagues, upon whom, as permanent members of the Government, the responsibility would naturally devolve.

It may perhaps have been forgotten, or not be generally known, that in the good old times of the East India Company the Governor-General was not permitted, except in cases of exceptional emergency, to leave the Presidency until after the expiration of fourteen months from the date of his assuming office. This would, to all right thinking men, be considered a good and wholesome rule, for it is in the Presidency alone that a full and correct knowledge of the working and requirements of the Government of this country can be satisfactorily acquired. There is, moreover, a special and paramount reason why in the present time such a rule should be strictly observed. There is a concatenation of circumstances which points forcibly, to all not blinded by personal considerations, that the present is not a time in which the recently established custom of annual flights to the hills should be followed, merely because engagements have been made for the offices and officials at Simla. It would surely be a gain to sacrifice the mere house-rents for a season, and save the lakhs of rupees that are expended in the removal to and from that place. But even if it were a loss, I submit that such an insignificant loss should not be allowed to weigh for a moment against the propriety—I may say the absolute necessity—of the presence of the Government at this place for some time to come. The excitement and uncertainty occasioned by recent lamentable occurrences, the presence at the same time of a new Governor-General, a new Governor of Madras, a new Governor of Bombay, all tend to make this a critical time—a time in which the beaten path should not blindly be followed, merely because it has been the established routine for a few years past.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

February 24, 1872.

AN AMOROUS SENHOR.

AT the Calcutta Police Court on Monday, Frank Pereira pleaded "not guilty" to the charge laid against him by James Wilson, an assistant steward at the G. E. Hotel, of having, on the 7th instant, enticed away his daughter, named Sophia, aged 14 years and 9 months, from his lawful custody.

The complainant deposed to having missed his daughter from his house at 7-30 P.M. of the 7th and found her again, together with the prisoner, on the 12th instant, when the latter was arrested at Howrah.

The girl Sophia depose as follows—I am the daughter of James and Sophia Wilson. I know the prisoner. He lived in the same compound with my father and mother, with whom I live at 5, Chandney Hospital Lane. I received five letters from him. I know his hand-writing. This is one of them. (This letter being read aloud by the magistrate, both the sentiments and the English of the prisoner caused great laughter in Court.) I saw him at 2 P.M. on the 7th instant, at Mrs. Turner's, next to our house. He did not speak to me then. I saw him again between 5 and 6 the same day, and again at 7, when he sent for me at our gate through a little girl, Emily Turner. I went out. He said, "I wish to speak to you." I said, "Go on." He said, "My wife will overhear me," and then went out of the gate, making signs to me to follow him. I did so. He then dragged me by the hands, saying, "Come along, this is the time to go." I tried to resist, but he frightened me by saying, "I'll poison myself if you don't come with me." He then took me to the Chandney Hospital, where he put me into a palkee, and ordered the bearers to take me to Bodry's, he accompanying. On the way he discharged the palkee, put me into a gharry, and in it we went to Armenian Ghat. There he took a boat, and we crossed over to Howrah, where he searched for a friend's house, but not finding it, he took a boat and we went to Serampore, stopping the whole night in the boat. Next morning we arrived at Serampore. Thence we went to Hooghly in another boat. At Hooghly we stopped four days in a baboo's house. Thence we took train to Lukheesarai, but at Assansole we met Mr. Wheyms, who told us to break our journey there, saying we would be arrested if we went further. We stopped there for four or five hours at Mr. Wheyms's bungalow, who returned to Howrah with us by the night-train. We reached Howrah at 6 A.M. on the 12th. The prisoner then took me to Mrs. Bastien's house at Howrah, who brought me back to my mother. From Calcutta I went back to Howrah with my mother, Mrs. Bastien, and Mr. Johannes, the Railway Police Inspector of Howrah, who had also accompanied me to Calcutta. At Howrah, at Mr. Johannes's Thannah, I saw the prisoner and my father. During this time we lived together as man and wife.

To Prisoner—The witness here, in answer to prisoner's questions, reiterated what she had already said in her examination-in-chief as to her interviews with him on the 7th.

Prisoner—What is that to you if I poisoned myself, unless you like me? (No answer.)

Prisoner—Had you any feeling for me? Witness—No.

The prisoner here put several questions to the witness as to her consent, which the magistrate disallowed, saying they did not touch the charge in the faintest degree, because the charge in a manner presumed that she had given her consent, as otherwise he would perhaps now be arraigned on a different charge.

Cross-examination continued—I poisoned myself a few days before the 7th for other reasons, but not for you. An anonymous letter was written to my father about you and me. My father did not scold me on receipt of that letter. It was after the receipt of that letter that I poisoned myself.

The Magistrate here adjourned the further hearing of the case to Thursday next, the prisoner being ordered in the meanwhile to be released on bail.

Mr. Hume, from the office of the Government Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution.

Copy of the letter referred to in the report.

13th January 1872.

My own and ever dearest Sofee,—Beloved darling, are you so cruel in your feelings as all that? Oh, my dearest life, I am quite astonished to see you in this way, so cruel, so unfeelings towards me, when you say that you have true and sincere love for me, which I solmonly declare that I have sincere love for you. Sofee, beloved, when I asked for a reply, you so cruelly "ansered" that I have no time. Darling life, kill me to death before you tell me that again, as the wound is great, and I can't bear any longer, which you can plainly see. Sofee, dearest, relieve me out of this deep sorrow, or else I swer by Christ above that I will poison myself, and I shall trouble you no more. My dearest pet, love, my own true love, I am offered a setuaton by Mr. Calvert to take charge of Govermet Printing Engine at Rs. 100 per month, but, dearest, I can't except of it, as my mind is quite restless about you. I am like a drowning man in ocen, have only last breath to loose, which you can see. Sofee pet, my own life, do for God sake have pity, and treat me not as you are.—I am, dearest life, yours, and only yours, till death. From your deserted and unfurtunate,

FRANK.

—*Englishman.*

INTERESTING TO THE LADIES.

A LADY correspondent of the *Madras Mail* gossips thus:—County people have been ball mad this and last week. The old Club ball came off on the 18th at Cheltenham, and the Leibury county ball, and the Worcester Hunt which is always a brilliant affair. Wherever you went somebody was "on pleasure bent," and there are plenty more in store before Lent sets in. The toilettes are particularly pretty just now. The newest fashion is to have evening dresses made with points, that is a point at the back and double points at the front: bodies cut square back and front are also much in vogue. Some fashionable people indulge in the most wonderful contrasts, for example a mauve tulle with rows of ivy above, each puffing with a mauve satin tunic with revers at each side, lined with green satin. Another had salmon coloured tulle plaitings reaching to the waist, which were headed by sky blue ruches. A dark plain colour was trimmed with blue. Nothing seems to be too marked, or bizarre. Grey or lavender and scarlet, grey or lavender and pink, are very much worn, and all shades of maize trimmed with ivy, pansies, or turquoise blue bows! At a ball the other night one lady wore a violet velvet train over a petticoat of cerise tulle, caught up here and there with noeuds of violet velvet, and at one or two dinner parties I have seen Chinée silks worn over bright coloured quilted petticoats made short, the wearer having high-heeled shoes, and a Dolly Varden cap, as good an imitation of a Watteau belle, as we are likely to arrive at in the present day. There are great many fancy balls on the tapis just now. Perhaps one of the most notable of the year, however, should be that held on the 18th instant at Ingestre Hall, the seat of the Earl of Surewsbury in Staffordshire. It was thoroughly well carried out, and there were very few ordinary evening dresses to be seen. The gentlemen not actually in fancy dress wore uniform, or the scarlet hunting coats, the Earl himself being of the latter number. The Countess appeared as a lady of the Court of Louis XIV., in a pink satin skirt, trimmed with silver, and a trained tunic of pink and silver trimmed with point lace. The bodice was one mass of pearls and diamonds, the hair powdered. There were several quadrilles. In the "Christmas quadrille" the three young daughters of the Earl took part, the rages varying from fifteen to twelve. They wore tarletan dresses trimmed with holly, and had powdered-hair. At Sudely Castle, too, in Gloucestershire, belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Dent, a ball has just been given, which ought to have taken place at Christmas, but was postponed on account of the Prince of Wales's illness. Most of the dresses were of George III.'s reign, but Mrs. Dent's dress was exactly copied from a picture by Reubens, and Mr. Dent's was Sir Roger de Coverley. The castle is a fine old place, and you might have fancied that time had trodden back a century or so, especially when a cook bearing a boar's head marched in procession round the room, and the guests followed singing an ancient ditty.

DINNER OR SUPPER.

IT can hardly be denied that our eight o'clock dinners are both heavy and unwholesome. In this matter they are open to all the objections that the correspondent urges against the English modern dinner and more; for to eat largely in India at night is bad, and to eat nothing is worse; yet between the one and the other the Anglo-Indian has hardly a choice. If the eight o'clock *burra khana* is happily a good one, and he has any appetite for it, he is tempted to mix a number of dishes and wines together to the sore taxation of his digestion, but if the reverse is the case he will dine on bread and sherry, food and drink that is not at all likely to make him feel the better for it the next morning. The climate does not favour dissipation of this description, and we are inclined to think with the correspondent of the *Queen*, that suppers are more likely to befriend our digestions than late dinners, at least as we conduct them at present and in India. A supper has this great advantage over a dinner that it forbids formality. The man who can carry ceremony to a supper is an ass, but as our dinners are, ceremony is not out of place at a dinner table. Perhaps this is the reason that asses preponderate there. Certainly *burra khanas* and asses are inseparable. Again, a supper costs little even though it may be a good one; a red letter feast in the annals of a veritable gourmand. The epicurean damsel, above alluded to, hints at the kind of provender suitable for suppers; and we must confess that in her ideas we are "with her" as the lawyers say, if not beyond her. "My own theory of a supper is that every dish in it ought to be more or less of a surprise. There should be something slightly *bizarre* about the whole meal. I can think of a number of dishes that are admirably suited for supper and nothing else. There are devilled mackerel; there are large marrow bones, each with a silver spoon daintily wrapped in a white napkin, and served upon toast; there are slices of broiled venison, there are grilled shoulder blades of mutton, there are quails nestling in watercresses, there is wild duck floating in port-wine gravy, there are oysters *sautees au vin*, there are *ecrevisses a la Bordelaise*, there are roasted codlings; but a supper ought not to consist of too many dishes. Every thing that is put upon the table should be put there to be eaten. Nothing should be put there for show orparade," an axiom that bears us out in our view of the economy of suppers over dinners. Shade of *Soyer*, what a waste there is in these latter, at least in India! Hearken to Mr. Brown giving orders for a *burra khana* in a climate where the mercury is ever magnetically attracted to the figures 90! A butcher's cart would hardly hold all the tough mutton and stringy fowls that Butler Ramsawmy procures from the bazaar for the coming feed; and yet, after all, the chances are there is nothing to eat, so ill-cooked and so cold is the meat when on table. Brown, obstinate Briton, might give a dozen snug little suppers for the cost of one of his atmospheric banquets; atmospheric since we are partially iced and partially boiled during its discussion, and boiled and iced together afterwards.—*Madras Times.*

THE GREAT TICHBORNE TRIAL.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25.

(*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 26.)

IN reopening his speech yesterday, the Attorney-General referred to the dates of the bills and affidavits in Chancery—from June, 1867, to June 1868—and then proceeded to deal with the witnesses at Poole, and expressed in the first instance his astonishment, at the readiness to form opinions on slight evidence, which characterised many people. Of this the Poole evidence was an examplar. For instance, Beaken, a policeman of experience, made an affidavit, as loose and as untrue as could be, respecting his knowledge of Roger Tichborne. He had not seen him since 1842, when Roger was twelve years old; and yet when he saw claimant at Poole as he was getting out of an omnibus, and had a short conversation with him, he recognised him by his likeness to Sir Edward Doughty, whom Bogle said he did not resemble a bit. Then there were seamen and fishermen, and notably Goold, who, with the whole of the inhabitants of Poole, had been prepared for the arrival of the claimant, and their evidence was held to be highly unsatisfactory, as the claimant had been communicating at the same time with the dowager and young Lady Tichborne, and thus gained information about matters in Poole with which Roger was connected, particularly an episode about a struggle with one Bromley for a wild goose. Then Mrs. Hussey, who once danced with Roger at a servants' ball, and Mrs. Legge, a washerwoman, who gave astounding evidence about the claimant's recollections of his shirts, handkerchiefs, and so on, were treated as worth but little. About Poole the claimant, in the first instance, knew nothing whatever. In October he saw Major Forster, who said then, and would continue to say, that he was an impostor; and in the same month one Quinn appears. He had been in correspondence with the claimant, Holmes, and McCann before he saw the former, and with him the claimant adopts the French accent. He could not recognise the Chili daguerreotypes as being at all like claimant, but he went on similarity of handwriting, and suggested the publication of the case in the local papers. In November 1867, the claimant, at Brighton, captured as a witness an honourable man, Colonel Sawyer, by statements about a man of the Carabineers who was killed by a runaway horse, and the "marching" of the regiment from Herne Bay to Canterbury. The claimant, however, could not recollect many other regimental matters which Colonel Sawyer mentioned to him; and the fact of the "march" was known to him from the official documents of the regiment in February, 1867, so that, if Colonel Sawyer had been aware of this, he would practically have been a witness against the claimant, for that gentleman did not rest his recognition on actual personal identity. An interview between the claimant and Captain and Mrs. Shurstone, at Romsey, was dealt with, and these witnesses were spoken of as expecting to recognise the claimant. This they did, but, as was contended, on the slightest possible grounds, at first not being able to recall him, and admitting even now that the claimant could not remember a single circumstance of his military life. Besides this, Captain Shurstone made a statement which was conclusive against the claimant, namely, that he was taller, and his hair was lighter than that of Roger—the latter change being accounted for by Baigent by a physiological process coincident with the growth of obesity. Mrs. Shurstone was, like most ladies, positive, and very decisive in her answers as to likeness between claimant and Roger, but upon very moderate knowledge of the latter. Against all this military evidence fifteen or sixteen officers of the Carabineers would be called to testify that the claimant was an impostor; and it was urged that when the claimant was asked to dine with the Carabineer officers in a body, nothing would induce him to do so. Again, at Bath, claimant got the evidence of Tugwell, ex Carabineer and brewer, who denied his signature to his own affidavit, so that there was an end of his testimony. Then Mr. O'Ryan turns up (he is said to be dead) in connection with a wrestling match at Mr. Sargent's, near Cahir, and it happened that the claimant adopted a mistake of O'Ryan's as to the combatants, thus causing the conversion of that witness. Founded on Baigent's evidence was an assertion that the claimant could not be got to go to Ireland, and then the commencement of the Chili correspondence was mentioned, but not much dwelt upon, it being reserved for separate consideration. On Jan. 16, 1868, Miss Braine was first introduced to the claimant. She was sister to a gentleman who twice sought to sit for Plymouth, was governess to Miss Doughty, but was called a visitor from 1849 to the middle of 1850, when Miss Doughty was sixteen. Miss Braine was characterised as so subtle and ingenious as to be unable to return a direct answer. She knew much of the Doughty family, but little of Roger, whom she saw only for a few days in 1850, and could not remember much of him except his dimpled knuckles and a lock of hair falling over his forehead. Nor did she see his writing, although she asserted that a letter she received from the claimant was like it, and her only means of judging was information the Dowager had supplied her with after she had entered into communication with the claimant. It was stated that members of the family of Roger would say he had no dimples on his knuckles, the only other person speaking to that point being the "male Miss Braine of the case"—Baigent. The "falling lock" had now disappeared, but a familiar jerk of the head connected with the lock was apparent to Miss Braine and her accounting for its not falling by the use of "bandoline," was duly ridiculed by the Attorney-General. Her story of French accent and idiom was designated as "rubbish," and the phrase was especially illustrated. Altogether, her evidence generally was mercilessly assailed, and Miss Braine was characterised as a witness who was calculated to do, and had done, her best to serve the claimant. Strong comment was made on her staying for nine months in his house, consorting with the illiterate claimant and his illiterate wife, money lenders, publicans, comic singers, and drunken soldiers, and the question was asked, Why? with considerable suggestiveness. The estimation in which the claimant and Mr. Baigent held her was comically exemplified; and it was with powerful indignation remarked that, while professing strong affection for Miss Doughty, she was aware of the foul charge the claimant had brought against that lady; and yet she not only countenanced him, but lived under his roof, and aided him; something scathing being added about the depths of infamy to which a woman could go. Miss Braine's accounting for her interest in Roger by its having arisen from his projected marriage with her pupil was shown to have been futile, as, at the time when she was governess, there was no suggestion of such a thing; and the Attorney-General went on to stigmatise her conduct after she had heard the claimant's charge against Miss Doughty, in consorting with Bogle, Moore, and Carter, and the rest, up to that very hour. The way in which the Attorney-General used a Shakespearean definition of a crocodile, and left any further definition of that creature to Miss Braine's inner consciousness, was superbly effective. The narrative went on to deal with the witnesses Robinson, Marks, Carrol, and Moody, from Colchester; and their evidence was lightly esteemed, for reasons given, notwithstanding the comparative minuteness of statements; and it was asserted that their conversion was the result of a prepared performance, got up under the management of Carter. The attempt to convert Captain Fraser, the Quartermaster of the Carabineers, and on whom much abuse had been showered by the partisans of the claimant, was next entered upon, and its entire failure illustrated with some fullness. The proceedings at Leeds, where Mather and Barry were met, were also reviewed. The former was a French interpreter, who had been trumpeter in the Carabineers, and was converted by the story of a rusty sword at Canterbury, of which Quinn, who was staying with the claimant, knew; while a similar game was said to have been played with Barry, the information which had been obtained at Colchester being used with all the witnesses gathered in the north. Comment was made on the fact that although in the north, and within easy distance, the claimant did not go to Stonyhurst, Mr. Baigent's story about difficulties of access to the college being simply untrue, as the place was commonly shown as a lion of the district. The inference drawn from this was that the claimant, never having been there was afraid of meeting people who would have known Roger. About this time the claimant saw Major Nangle, who had that there was not a possibility of his being Roger Tichborne. The sudden death of Lady Tichborne, in March, 1868, when her assistance and co-operation, were withdrawn; the comparative ignorance of the Dowager of the case—such as the Orton and Castro matters, the refusal to go to Chili, and all that induced Mr. Holmes to give up the case—and the manner in which the judgment of the Dowager had been influenced were enlarged upon, and the allegation that her death had been caused by the anxiety and persecution she had undergone, was indignantly traversed and stigmatised as an infamous fabrication.

In the course of the day the young son of Theodore of Abyssinia was present.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

"FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per Annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the Property of the Hon. Mr. SCOBLE, an OFFICE BROUGHAM, with HARNESS and BAY AUSTRALIAN HORSE.—Apply to the Owner.

FOR SALE—PRICE, 2,400 RUPEES—The property of an Officer leaving Bombay, a NEARLY NEW ROOMY CARRIAGE, by THRUPP and MABERLY, with pair of fine, well-paced AUSTRALIAN HORSES, HARNESS, complete, and also newly new,—the whole forming a handsome turn-out. Apply COL. SMITH, R.A. Colaba.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

VISITORS ARRIVING BY TRAIN SHOULD BOOK FOR
BYCULLA STATION,
and NOT for BORRE BUNDER.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 1s; £1 10s.; £1 15s.; extra jewelled £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s.

£3 3s.; £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s.

Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of these Marvellous Machine-made Time-keepers specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,
168, STRAND. (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE). LONDON.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER THREAD
of every description for the
INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,

Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD,
LONDON.
GOLD LEAF, BEST QUALITY, 45s. per 1,000.

SEVENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS
Have proved beyond question that
ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the Growth, and improving and Beautifying the Human Hair.

Price 3s. 6d. and 7s. Family bottles (equal to 4 small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

Exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolouration, and other Cutaneous Visitations, and renders
THE SKIN SOFT, CLEAR AND BLOOMING.
Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

Or Pearl Dentifrice, compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in Improving and Beautifying the Teeth, Strengthening the Gums, and in rendering the Breath Pure and Fragrant. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Sold by all Chemists and Bazaar Dealers.

☞ Ask for "ROWLANDS'" articles, and beware of spurious, imitations under the same or similar names.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,
for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay. in Packets.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION
THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR
(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,
Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy,
Saves 90 per cent. in oil.
Sole Licensees,
CLARKE AND DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS.
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factory,
48, Mark Lane, London.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON
IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, patronised by all the World.

RIMMEL'S IHLANG-IHLANG, VANDA, HENNA, JOCKEY CLUB, FRANGIPANE and other Perfumes of exquisite fragrance.
RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.
RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.
RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.
RIMMEL'S DUGONG OIL SOAP, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.
RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, HONEY, WINDSOR, and other TOILET SOAPS.
RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER COSTUME AND FLORAL CRACKERS, very amusing for Balls and Parties.
RIMMEL'S VIOLET, ROSE-LEAF, RICE, and other TOILET POWDERS.

A liberal allowance to Shippers.

EUGENE RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand. 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris; and 76, King's Road, Brighton.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
(CHEMISTS TO THE COURT,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.)
FRENCH MEDICINES.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH.

Patronized for more than Twenty Years by the Paris Physicians Cures lymphatism, rachitism, scrofula, congestion of the glands of the neck, paleness and flabbiness of the flesh, loss of appetite, weakness of constitution, the various eruptions on the face, boils, pimples, and itchings.—It is the best remedy against the first stage of consumption, and it is the most powerful depurative known.

DR. LERAS'
SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

Clear as spring water and tasteless; has the advantage over all ferruginous preparations of containing Iron and Phosphorus, which are the elements of blood. It cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestions, disменorrhœa, anemia, general debility and poorness of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

LUNG DISEASES.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

It is the best and the most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the same results in cases of bronchitis, catarrhs, hooping-coughs, and influenza. In comparing this Syrup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognise the superiority of this preparation.

Therefore, to avoid any substitution, please to require on the bottle the signature: *Grimault and Co.*

NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE AND NEURALGIA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.

A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO,
CAPSULES AND LIQUID.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe, recent, and chronic cases of private disease. They are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and to copaiba and cubeb. Require the signature: *Grimault & Co.*

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
DIGESTIVE POWDERS, PILLS, AND ELIXIR OF PEPSINE,

Of certain effect against nausea, pituite, heart-burn, gastritis gastralgia, children's diarrhœa, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, etc.

ASTHMA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany, have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladona, Stramonium, and Opium have failed to give relief.

AGENTS:

NOSKY & Co .... Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co......................... { Bombay. Poona.
BARRIE & Co.............................. Madras.

AND AT ALL THE RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

WANTED.

WANTED, a PARTNER by an old established EUROPEAN FIRM (with Branches) in general trade, in an Up-country Military Station, to RE-PLACE one who has recently RETIRED from the BUSINESS in consequence of ILL-HEALTH. Capital required.—Apply to Messrs. KEMP & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, a CLERK of the WORKS to SUPERINTEND the ERECTION of the COMPANY'S MILL at Bhownugger. Applications, in writing, stating Salary required and enclosing Copies of Testimonials, will be received by the Undersigned. None but experienced hands holding First-class Testimonials need apply.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers,
Bhownugger Mills & Press Co., Limited.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a spacious HOUSE, having Vehar Water, and good Sea-breeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street, opposite Messrs. Remington & Co.'s Cotton Screws. House No. 117. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Meadow Street, No. 22, Fort, or at No. 124, Small Colaba.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the *Times of India* Office.

A very commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

A spacious GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Colaba.

A BUNGALOW at Mazagon, on the property called the "Unjeer Bagh."

A BUNGALOW (with Furniture) at Matheran, situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view. For the next Hot Season, say April and May.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street, Fort.

One BUNGALOW on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Ardaseer Nusserwanjee Mody.

Two STABLES in Military Square, Fort.

Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

NOTICES.

D. S. KEMP [illegible]O.,
WHOLESALE DRUGG[illegible]
DEALERS IN
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.
HOSPITAL REQUISITES.
CHEMICAL APPARATUS.

PRICE LIST ON RECEIPT OF BUSINESS OR PROFESSIONAL CARD.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

THE PROPERTIES of this now celebrated Indian remedy are TONIC, re-invigorating every nerve and muscle of the system. Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF SODA-WATER and all other Aërated Beverages, continue to pay the greatest attention to this branch of their industry. The preference shown for their Waters in all parts of the Presidency, notwithstanding heavy transit charges and local competition, prove their undoubted superiority, and rewards D. S. K. & Co. for their unwearied efforts to maintain it.

SODA-WATER	Per Dozen	12	Annas.
AERATED WATER (Eau Gazeuse)	"	12	"
LEMONADE	"	1	Rupee.
TONIC WATER	"	1	"
GINGERADE	"	1	"
LITHIA WATER	"	1½	"
POTASH WATER	"	1½	"
BOTTLES, charged in addition	"	1	"

Acidulated Mineral Waters prepared in great variety.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

ECONOMY IN THE TABLE.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET, Qts. Rs. 9, Pts. Rs. 5 dozen.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE, Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

CLARET CUP made with the above has been subjected to the keenest criticism, and is now allowed to surpass any that can be prepared with crude spices. As a cheap table beverage, wholesome, and equally grateful at all Seasons, it is equalled by nothing else.

D. S. KEMP AND Co.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE.

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
OILMAN STORES.

TEA.

SOUCHONG, Extra Fine, in Boxes of 7 lbs. each, at Rs. 10-8 per box.

SOUCHONG, Fine, in Boxes of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 8-8 per box.

FINEST FLOWERY PEKOE, in 1 lb. Cannisters. Rs. 2-8 per lb.

FLOWERY PEKOE, Superior Quality, in Boxes of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 12 per box.

MANILLA CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

CIGARS	No. 1,	in Boxes of	250
CHEROOTS	No. 2	ditto	500
CIGARS	No. 2	ditto	500

FINEST AMERICAN TOBACCO.

	Rs.	a.	
SPONGE CAKE, Natural leaf	3	8	per lb.
GOLD LEAF, Honey Dew	2	8	"
Do. Aromatic, fine	2	4	"
CAVENDISH	1	8	"
HONEY DEW	1	8	"

A very considerable discount allowed by taking a Box of 19 and 20 lbs.

JUST LANDED A FRESH STOCK OF
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

THOMPSON'S	Prime.
DAWSON'S	No. 1.
MADURA	No. 1.
Do.	No. 2.
NOBLE'S	Prime.

PONDICHERRYS.

INDIANAS, in Boxes of 250, per 1,000	Rs. 24
LONG COMMONS do. do.	20

SPECIAL CATALOGUES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO
J. NEUBERG.
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND!
PASSENGERS FROM OUTSTATIONS,
CALCUTTA, MADRAS, &c., &c.,
Can provide themselves best with
AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS;
FOLDING CHAIRS,
CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
THE COMPENDIUM OF GAMES, &c., &c.,
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manilla, Coconada, Trichinopoly, of first-rate quality;
PIPES, TOBACCOS, &c., &c.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
Barrie's celebrated Chatni, Currie Powder and Paste, Mulligatani Paste and Madras Sauce.
INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOOD;
Nursery Lamps and Appliances;
LUNCHEON BASKETS,
POCKET CANTEENS, AND DRAM FLASKS:
PORTMANTEAUX & TRAVELLING BAGS.
LADIES' METAL BONNET BOXES AND TRUNKS.
STATIONERY;
Purses, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Desks, Papers and Envelopes, Writing Cases, &c., &c.;
TOILET REQUISITES;
Eau-de-Cologne, Soap, Sponge, Dentifrice, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes; Pomades, &c.
WINES AND SPIRITS
of every description of the best brands [illegible]
from
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

FORT ESTABLISHMENT:
Opposite the Post Office and the Oriental Bank, and near to the Esplanade Hotel.
BYCULLA ESTABLISHMENT,
Opposite to Byculla and near to the Adelphi Hotel,
BOMBAY.

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